

# Herald Tribune

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QUARTER WEATHER FORECAST  
TODAY: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Friday: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 40-50. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 40-50.

Australia	10 S	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18 S	Libya	19.50
Denmark	3 D	Luxembourg	19.50
Eire	11 F	Netherlands	12.50
Finland	2 F	Norway	12.50
France	2 F	Poland	12.50
Germany	12 D	Portugal	10 S
Greece	10 F	Spain	25 P
Great Britain	10 F	Sweden	25 P
India	15 D	Switzerland	15 S
Indonesia	15 D	Taiwan	15 S
Iran	15 D	Turkey	15 S
Italy	15 D	U.S. Military (est.)	20.50
Japan	15 D	Yugoslavia	15 S



STREET PATROL—Truncheon-wielding Israeli police and armed troops patrol streets in East Jerusalem yesterday after violent pro-Palestinian demonstrations got out of hand, leaving many injured and some 150 arrested. A pro-PLO slogan is visible on wall.

## Israelis Shell Camp in Lebanon

## Arab Protests Spread on West Bank

TEL AVIV, Nov. 18 (AP)—Arab demonstrations spread today in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and military activity continued. Israeli gunboats shelled a coastal town after two terrorists allegedly swam across a border for a terrorist raid.

The Israeli command said the gunboats shelled a coastal town after two terrorists allegedly swam across a border for a terrorist raid. The command said the gunboats shelled a coastal town after two terrorists allegedly swam across a border for a terrorist raid.

## Link to Recession Seen

## Rise of Kidnapping Industry Puzzles, Frightens Italians

ROME, Nov. 18.—The most successful—and fattest—business in Italy during the current economic recession is one that has come to be called "the kidnapping industry."

A wave of abductions has shaken the country, puzzled the police and seems calculated to pour more millions of dollars of ransom money into the hands of kidnappers.



Giacomo Manzoni in Rome yesterday.

## Caramanlis Will Focus On Cyprus

### Will Also Reform Political System

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (NYT)—Armed with a new and powerful mandate from the Greek people, Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today that he would now focus on several "extremely crucial" problems—the future of Cyprus and the reform of the Greek political system.

Analysts here agreed that Greece had voted for stability instead of change, moderation instead of extremism. Mr. Caramanlis's opponents accused him today of having created a "climate of fear" and the Premier undoubtedly fostered the idea that he represented the only "guarantee" against a return to military rule.

Gets 54.5% of Vote

Almost final returns showed that Mr. Caramanlis's New Democracy party had received 54.5 per cent of the vote against four major opponents and captured 214 seats in the 300-member parliament.

18 Still Held

The Segredo kidnapping was the fifth in five days and the 37th of the year—the worst year for kidnappings in the annals of Italian crime. Ten of the victims are still being held. The victim held the longest by kidnappers is Giovanni Carra, 18, a Sardinian industrialist's son who was seized last March.

Anti-U.S. Platform

Mr. Papandreu had campaigned on a vigorous anti-American, anti-NATO platform, and the Caramanlis forces had worried that if he had finished second, he could have forced a polarization of Greek politics along left-right lines.

In fourth place was the United Left, a grouping of rival Communist factions, which won 9.3 per cent of the ballots and 10 seats. The Communists were legalized for the first time in almost 30 years, and the vote revealed their true strength here. Red-front parties had usually attracted between 15 per cent and 25 per cent of the vote in postwar elections.

Another surprise was the poor performance of the National Democrats, a rightist party favoring the return of King Constantine, now living in exile. With only 1.1 per cent of the vote, the party was eliminated.

The police often are stymied in their efforts to end the kidnapping wave. Most of the cases have gone unsolved; in others, suspected kidnappers have been released on bail.

The police complain that Italian criminal laws are so permissive, and convictions so difficult to obtain, that crimes of all types are on the increase because of "easy money."

## Mormons, 7th-Day Adventists Relatively Immune to Cancer

By Smart Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (WP)—Mormons and Seventh-Day Adventists neither drink nor smoke. And they stress clean living. They also die of cancer at half the rate of other Californians.

## Scientists Note They Abstain From Tobacco, Alcohol

His findings are supported by a separate study of cancer deaths among Seventh-Day Adventists, a religion with even stricter dietary regulations and bans on smoking and drinking. The study was made by Dr. Roland Phillips, of Loma Linda University at Loma Linda, Calif.

## Repayment of \$1.56 Billion Delayed

## EEC Gives Italy Reprieve on Loan

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The European Community here today gave a further reprieve to Italy on the repayment of a \$1.56 billion loan. Repayment of the loan would have been due next month. It has already been postponed twice.

## Cheering Crowd, Riots Mark Ford Arrival in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—President Ford spent a quiet first night in Japan at the State Guest House tonight before beginning his first exercise in overseas diplomacy tomorrow.

His arrival here today after a 15-hour flight from Alaska was greeted by 2,500 Japanese and 150 American cheering and waving flags of both countries but it also was marked by clashes between leftists and riot police.



ARRIVING—President Ford and Henry Kissinger leaving helicopter which brought them to the Guest House in the center of Tokyo where they will stay during visit.



CLASHING—Helmets radical students with long bamboo flagpoles scuffling with riot police near Tokyo International Airport yesterday, protesting President Ford's visit.

Security officials decided to eliminate the usual state welcoming ceremony at the airport by whisking in three helicopters to the Guest House—modeled after London's Buckingham Palace and the royal palace at Versailles.

Mr. Ford's most embarrassing confrontation in Japan is likely to come tomorrow when Tokyo's Socialist Gov. Ryokichi Minobe pays a courtesy call.

Mr. Minobe has said that he will raise the issue of U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons while visiting Japanese ports.

The latest nuclear-arms protest flared last month after retired U.S. Rear Adm. Gene Laroque testified to a U.S. congressional committee that U.S. Navy vessels did not unload their nuclear arms before entering foreign ports.

The testimony raised a storm of protest in Japan, particularly from the Socialist and Communist parties. The governor is expected to press the issue with Mr. Ford.

One of the major topics in the Ford-Tanaka talks is likely to be Mr. Kissinger's proposal that oil-consuming industrial nations reduce oil imports by 10 per cent to pressure producers into cutting prices. Japan, which imports all of its petroleum products, regards such a move with some reluctance.

The two leaders are also expected to discuss world trade and world food problems.

The Tanaka government is under fire for rampant inflation, now running at about 25 per cent annually, and Mr. Tanaka has been criticized in recent weeks over allegations about his public and private financial deals.

There has been speculation that he might have to resign after Mr. Ford leaves.

In addition, a nationwide transport strike appeared to be unavoidable tonight despite last-minute talks between unions and management. Two big railroad unions and some postal and telecommunications workers are planning 24-hour strikes tomorrow in support of pay demands.

Susumu Nakano, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, called for cancellation of the strikes as "the whole nation is welcoming President Ford."

Televised Banquet

The President will pay a ceremonial call at the Imperial Palace tomorrow morning and attend a state banquet at the palace in the evening, part of which will be televised for the first time in Japanese history.

The Japanese government today welcomed the visit as a milestone in relations between the two countries.

But the visit has also drawn fire from the opposition.

## N.Y. Stocks Plunge, Dow Is Off 22.69

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT)—The stock market today suffered one of its worst setbacks this year as the Dow Jones Industrial Index closed 22.69 points down at 634.92.

## U.S. Raises Quota On Sugar Import

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters)—President Ford today announced a sugar import quota of seven million short tons for 1975 in a move aimed at combating a rise in sugar prices at a time when the U.S. is in a few months in the United States.

## Motions for UN in Palestinians Led by Arabs

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (UPI)—Arab leaders argued today on a resolution recognizing Palestinian rights in the Middle East and readied another give a permanent UN vote to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla movements.



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**AMM**  
Jordan Inter-Continental  
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**BEY**  
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## Scandal That Forced His Resignation

Panel Probe Clears Brandt  
Of Blame in Guillaume Affair

BONN, Nov. 18 (AP).—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt was cleared today of any direct blame for the spy scandal that prompted his resignation last May.

But a report by an independent investigating commission criticized Horst Ehmke, Mr. Brandt's former chief of staff, and West Germany's security services for giving "speed precedence over caution" in granting secret clearance to Guenter Guillaume in January, 1970.

Guillaume, Mr. Brandt's aide for political affairs, was arrested last April and admitted being an East German spy. Mr. Brandt resigned two weeks later, taking full personal and political responsibility for the scandal.

The commission, headed by

Prof. Theodor Eschenburg, proposed in its 120-page report a thorough reform of the security services, including the appointment of an aide attached to the chancellery to direct the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) and to coordinate Bonn's counter-espionage activities.

Lack of Coordination  
The report cited a lack of coordination within and between the security agencies as a chief contributing factor that enabled Guillaume to pass security checks although there were scattered official reports that threw suspicion on him. One report preceded Guillaume's 1956 "defection" from East Germany.

Up to now, the Federal Intelligence Service has been controlled by the chancellery's chief of staff, while the Internal Security Agency, formally called the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, has been directed by the Interior Ministry. Military intelligence comes under the Defense Ministry and each of West Germany's 10 states has its own counter-subversion agency.

Kennedy Meets  
Sadat for Talks  
On Cooperation

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., drove today to President Anwar Sadat's Nile River villa for talks on the Middle East situation, Egyptian political sources said.

The President summoned Sen. Kennedy from a meeting with the deputy speaker of the People's Assembly (parliament), and the senator traveled by car the 20 miles to the Nile delta barge.

Newsman were not allowed inside the grounds, which lie on an island across four bridges.

Mr. Kennedy said after his arrival from Jordan that he had come to Cairo to seek ways in which the United States and Egypt could cooperate to provide opportunities for peace and for American aid to the Egyptians.

5 Killings Laid  
To Greek Cypriot

NICOSIA, Nov. 18 (AP).—Rami Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, accused a Greek Cypriot today of slaying three Turkish-Cypriot women and two children earlier this month.

A Cyprus government statement issued after Mr. Denktash spoke to newsmen said Ioannis Andonlou Voumoutis "has been detained in custody in connection with this crime" and will appear in court for a preliminary hearing Friday.

The statement said the bodies of the five Turkish Cypriots were discovered "in a remote area... bearing wounds apparently caused by bullets." Mr. Denktash said the killings took place Nov. 12.

To bring the intelligence service under closer government supervision, the commission recommended that it be moved from the Munich suburb of Pullach to Bonn. The service has been under fire following disclosures that it illegally collected dossiers on leading German politicians.

Gehlen Testimony  
Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, founder of the intelligence service, who was forced into retirement in 1968, is to appear before a special parliamentary committee in Munich tomorrow to testify on the dossier.

The Eschenburg commission criticized Mr. Ehmke and his chancellery staff for not harrasing Guillaume's hiring in 1970 after two negative reports indicated he was a security risk.

The chancellery, the commission said, appeared to have put the Internal Security Agency under pressure to expedite Guillaume's clearance.

There are few direct references in the report to "the federal chancellery," meaning Mr. Brandt, and, when he is mentioned, it is without censure.

## CENTO Sea Games

KARACHI, Nov. 18 (AP).—The annual "Midlink" naval and air exercises of the Central Treaty Organization begin tomorrow in the Arabian Sea off the Pakistani coast. All five CENTO nations—Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, United States and United Kingdom—are taking part, with 48 ships making it the biggest such exercise since 1968.



HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?—While most Europeans are suffering through chilly, rainy weather, Romans enjoy a hot meal during a heat wave of 71 degrees Fahrenheit.

## Italy Christian Democrats Forge Coalition

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Christian Democrat party announced today it had agreed to form a minority government with the small Republican group to lead Italy out of a 47-day-old political vacuum.

The announcement was made as the Communist party made strong gains in early results of municipal elections. The Communist success hit heavily into the Christian Democrat vote.

In a statement after a meeting of the Christian Democrat directors, secretary Amintore Fanfani said a two-party minority government, a solution proposed by Premier-designate Aldo Moro after talks with all parties, was the "best solution possible today to Italy's crisis."

He said, "It offers guarantees of governmental stability and avoids the danger of early elections."

"It will not widen the current rift between the Socialists and Christian Democrats [split over economic policy and a Communist push for power] and it avoids the presumption of one-party minority government."

The tiny Republican party, calling its contacts with Mr. Moro "a tactical alliance," said it would meet tomorrow morning to give formal approval to the coalition plan. Party secretary Ugo La Malfa called Mr. Moro's program, which gives priority to economic recovery and the fight against crime, "the reflection of our own preoccupations."

Parliamentary Seats  
The coalition will have 275 seats in the 616-seat Chamber of Deputies and 142 seats in the 308-seat Senate. It has been assured, however, of the support of the Socialist party. This makes an unofficial total of 336 seats in the

Chamber and 178 seats in the Senate, enough for control of both houses.

The four-party center-left coalition collapsed Oct. 3 amid the nation's worst economic crisis since World War II.

As first Mr. Fanfani and then Mr. Moro fought to compose a new government, inflation soared to 24.5 per cent annually, unemployment hit a record 1.1 million, and social unrest reached a new peak with the arrest of the former head of the secret service on charges of organizing rightist conspiracy.

A total of 1.4 million voters went to the polls in scattered towns all over Italy yesterday and today to elect new municipal councils. Less than 5 per cent of the electorate was involved, but politicians studied the returns for trends.

The Christian Democrats lost ground to the left in areas where

their predominance had been unchallenged for decades.

Final results for Trento, a city of 30,000 in the northeast, showed the Communists had doubled their votes and municipal council seats since 1968. The Christian Democrats lost their majority in the city for the first time since the end of Fascism.

The Italian Social Movement, the Neo-Fascist party, won two seats.

In Bolzano, the capital of the German-speaking Alto Adige region near the Austrian border, the Christian Democrats retained their 13 seats but fell from 29.3 per cent in 1968 to 24 per cent.

The Communists doubled their seats from four to eight and the rightist party retained its three seats. One-fourth of the votes went to German-language parties, with the biggest, the South Tyrol People's party, getting 20.5 per cent and 10 seats.

Rise of 'Kidnapping Industry'  
Puzzles, Frightens Italians

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the lack of a credible deterrent. Police efforts to arrest kidnappers are further handicapped by the reluctance of most families to report the kidnapping in any detail since the abductors usually insist on secrecy and the families' main goal is to get the victim back unharmed.

In Italy, kidnapping used to be a southern phenomenon, confined to Sicily, Calabria and Sardinia. But kidnapping has moved north. Some observers think that this coincides with the southern mi-

gration to work in the northern industrial cities.

What has increased and worried many middle-class families in recent days is the shift of the kidnappers' targets from the extremely wealthy families down the economic scale to the moderately well-off.

The singling out of children as kidnapping targets has also angered and frightened the average Italian parent.

Lucio Goldoni wrote in the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*: "It's like living in a modern Wild West. The sheriff seems unable to uphold the law and each individual is forced to do what he can to defend himself."

The sheriff, in the person of national police chief Ettore Zanda Loy, has just flown from Rome to Milan to develop ways to combat the mass of kidnappings.

And the carabinieri, the national police, in the Milan area have already started what is billed as an "anti-crime crackdown" with more than 1,000 special policemen setting up roadblocks and searching suspects.

In the tense air of today's Italy, some people think that the kidnapping wave is a plot by rightist or leftist extremists to add to the national chaos, thus encouraging a leftist revolution or a rightist coup.

Proposed solutions to dampen the kidnapping rate range from better police work to more cooperation from the victims to equipping youngsters with a short-range device they could set off if seized by abductors on the street.

But critics of this last proposal suggest that it would only make the kidnappers jumpier and increase the chances of harm to a prospective victim during an abduction attempt.

Another suggestion is to discourage the movement of southerners to the North by improving economic and social conditions in the South.

Some commentators believe that the rise in kidnappings is a direct reflection of Italy's economic and political woes.

"Unemployed men, whether southerners or northerners, are turning to crime," says an academic observer. "And an attractive form of crime is kidnapping, since the chances of getting away with it are now better than even."

"The fact that Italy has not had a stable government must be a contributing factor. When you have political and economic instability, you have the kind of climate that encourages this kind of criminal behavior. The politicians must face up to this fact," the observer said.

Sudan Said to Try 23  
For Army Plot in 1973

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Nov. 18 (UPI).—A Sudanese Army colonel and 23 noncommissioned officers and private soldiers went on trial before a military panel today, accused of plotting in 1973 to overthrow the regime of President Gaafar Numeiri, court sources said.

They said the defendants belonged to a clandestine movement called the "Free Soldiers Revolution." Maj. Gen. Numeiri said last week that the plot was an attempt to involve the armed forces in a racial conflict.

## Factory Managers Stayed Home

Anti-Confucian Drive Hurt  
China Economy, Report Says

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Nov. 18 (NYT).—China's leadership acknowledged early last summer that the anti-Confucian political campaign had created some "major weaknesses" in the economy, according to excerpts from a secret document published here Saturday.

The campaign had been promoted in the first half of the year as a revival of the values of the Cultural Revolution. But a sober assessment, published July 1 as Document No. 31 of the Central Committee of the Communist party, asserted that slumping coal production and congestion on the railroads had "forced many enterprises to cease or reduce their production."

As a result, the document said, the production targets for steel, iron, nonferrous metals, chemical fertilizers, cement and armaments were all "not being fulfilled well." It then listed by name factories in four major industrial centers where production had been "sharply reduced," because of factional fighting, labor problems and an abdication of responsibility by managers.

At the same time the document was issued, factory managers were prominent among those being singled out for criticism that was circulated by wall posters. Almost immediately thereafter, the posters were torn down and the theme of revolutionary struggle was replaced by a new emphasis on the need for unity and higher production.

Supplied by Taiwan  
The existence of Document 31 was known at the time, but the detailed assessment it contained became available only this past Saturday, when a local Chinese-language newspaper, the *Hong Kong Times*, published excerpts made available by the Central News Agency in Taiwan. Diplomatic analysts here said the material appeared to be genuine.

It said that coal production in the first five months of the year had fallen by 8.35 million tons, which is about a week's worth of China's annual production. Mines in Shanxi, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Heilong and Hopei provinces were said to have been affected most severely.

Four major rail lines, including the Peking-to-Canton trunk line, were said to be tied up by congestion, and this was said to be "seriously affecting transport in the whole nation."

But it was the struggles within the factories that were most disturbing. The industrialists in which the disruption had been most severe, according to the document, included iron and steel plants in the cities of Wuhan, Taiyuan and Fushou, heavy machine-tool plants in Wuhan and Taiyuan and an armaments factory in Chengtu.

Some factory managers, the document said, had been so intimidated by the prospect of facing mass criticism that they had simply stopped showing up for work.

Cadres Warned  
The leading cadres who left their posts without permission must return to work within two weeks after this notice is reported to them," the document said. "If they do not do so, their salary will be suspended. If after that they still do not return, they may be severely disciplined by the masses or dismissed."

In some enterprises, the document charged, officials had produced "serious losses."

He said the German government could also check its list with others already available and come up with a more definite picture of how many Soviet Germans wish to return to Germany.

Sen. Buckley had originally intended to meet with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt but the senator said Mr. Schmidt's tight schedule made meeting impossible. German sources, however, indicated to the German government was to downplay the Buckley list as a new form of upsetting future Soviet-German negotiations on the subject.

Manila's Envoy  
To U.S. Is Seized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Philippine Ambassador Edmundo Romualdez was taken hostage by a gunman today at his embassy chancery here, and police were trying to negotiate with the gunman, the Secret Service said.

"It is our understanding that the ambassador is a hostage and is being held at gunpoint by the gunman," said a Secret Service spokesman.

A spokesman for Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos, niece of the ambassador and wife of the Philippine President, said in New York that the ambassador was being held by a group of armed men.

District of Columbia police and officers from the executive protective service, the uniformed branch of the secret service assigned to protect foreign legations, had entered the building and were trying to talk to the gunman.

Caramanlis to Give Priority  
To Cyprus, Political Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

rightists failed to win a single seat.

During the campaign Mr. Caramanlis succeeded in playing down the problem of Cyprus, where Turkish troops still control 40 per cent of the territory and almost 200,000 Greek Cypriots remain homeless. Now he must confront some hard realities and tough decisions.

Solution for Cyprus  
With his new mandate, Mr. Caramanlis seems determined to find a solution for Cyprus and rid Greece of a problem that has tormented its political life for generations. According to reliable diplomatic sources, he would agree to a solution that divided Cyprus into separate areas, with

some administered by ethnic Turks and some by ethnic Greeks.

But the Greek side has certain conditions, including permission for most refugees to return home and establishment of a central government with well-defined powers.

From the Greek viewpoint, the main question is whether Turkey will meet these conditions. And the key to its willingness, Athens feels, is the amount of pressure brought to bear on Ankara by the United States.

In order to motivate Washington to become more active in settling the Cyprus issue, Mr. Caramanlis has deliberately returned to whether Greek troops would return to the NATO command or whether American bases would remain on Greek soil.

Something  
To Feel  
Thankful for

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Americans trying to fit holiday celebrations into a flat-tight budget have at least one thing to be thankful for this year: Turkey is cheaper than it was in 1973.

An Associated Press survey showed that while the cost of most of the ingredients of a Thanksgiving dinner has gone up, turkey prices have dropped by about 30 cents a pound to an average of 49 to 59 cents.

Poultry producers said the reason for the decline was an abundant supply and the complaint that they were losing up to \$3 a bird.

A comparison of supermarket advertisements in Montgomery County, Md., in November, 1973, and November, 1974, showed bread, used for stuffing, was up from 12 to 14 cents a loaf; fresh cranberries went from 29 to 39 cents a pound and a post-holiday medication, aspirin, went from 59 to 89 cents for 100 tablets.

Bonn Gets a List  
Of 6,000 Seeking  
To Leave Russia

BONN, Nov. 18 (AP).—James Buckley, R-Conn.-N.Y., today handed the West German government a list of 6,000 Soviet German families that he said wish to leave the Soviet Union.

The list, acquired from Soviet civil-rights activist Andrei Sakharov while Sen. Buckley was in Moscow last week, was given to Karl Moersch, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

The two men met for about minutes, and Sen. Buckley ended saying Mr. Moersch had "expressed gratitude" at receiving the list. "The German government can now talk about bodies, not just just theoretical rights of immigration, when they deal with the Soviet Union," Sen. Buckley said.

He said the German government could also check its list with others already available and come up with a more definite picture of how many Soviet Germans wish to return to Germany.

Sen. Buckley had originally intended to meet with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt but the senator said Mr. Schmidt's tight schedule made meeting impossible. German sources, however, indicated to the German government was to downplay the Buckley list as a new form of upsetting future Soviet-German negotiations on the subject.

Smuggler Crackdown  
Protested in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (AP).—Opposition members walked out of both houses of the Indian Parliament today in protest against the government's suspension of the right of judicial appeal for people arrested for smuggling.

They branded the order of the ruling Congress party as "arbitrary and undemocratic" and said the government could use its powers to gag political opponents. All members of opposition, except those from the Communist party of India, joined in the walkout when their demands for adjournment were dismissed.

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# News Analysis

## Rockefeller Confronts Issue Of Danger of Great Wealth

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Nelson Rockefeller confronted directly last week the underlying issue that has stalled and perhaps imperiled his confirmation as the next vice-president of the United States.

The central question, he told the Senate Rules Committee at the resumption of confirmation hearings, is "whether it is dangerous, too dangerous, to have a person of great personal wealth essentially in the line of succession to the power of the presidency."

Mr. Rockefeller offered assurances that, in his case, there would be no risk. All politicians must "rise above the limitations of their private backgrounds," he said, and where others have surmounted poverty he has, as governor of New York, surmounted privilege.

## Rockefeller's Munificence Is Defended

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—William Roman told Congress today there was nothing in his relationship with Nelson Rockefeller or which I need apologize, said Mr. Roman, who has been a close personal aide and adviser to the former New York governor for more than 18 years.

Mr. Roman told the Senate Rules Committee that he could not have been influenced by the gifts, most of them in the form of forgiven loans, because he never held a job in which he could use the interests of the Rockefeller family.

In particular, Mr. Roman denied any wrongdoing by either himself or Mr. Rockefeller in the transfer of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority to the new Metropolitan Transportation Authority, which is responsible for running all mass transit in the New York City area.

**Opportunity Seen**

Allegations have been made that Mr. Roman played an important role in negotiations that created the authority and may have had the opportunity to favor the interests of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is headed by Mr. Rockefeller's brother David.

The bank represented the bondholders of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority and at one point had sued to prevent the transfer of the authority's surplus fund to subsidize the running of the subway.

The suit eventually was settled and the new authority, headed by Mr. Roman, was created.

Mr. Rockefeller lent Mr. Roman \$50,000 in a series of six installments beginning in 1963.

Last May, just before Mr. Roman became the \$100,000-a-year senior adviser in the office of the Rockefeller family, Mr. Rockefeller forgave the loans and gave him an additional \$40,000.

Mr. Roman testified that the loans and gifts were made to help him provide for his family's future and for his own retirement.

**Calley Case Ruled Moot in Court**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Saying the issue is now moot, the Supreme Court today dismissed former Lt. William Calley's outdated request to be freed from military confinement while his case is being appealed.

The court said that there no longer is any issue to be decided since Calley has been released in bail by the U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and the Army has granted him parole effective tomorrow.

**U.S. Airport on Horns of Dilemma: Whether to Kill Dangerous Deer**

ROMULUS, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP).—Detroit Metropolitan Airport authorities say deer that bound across the airport's runways should be killed. They say a herd of up to 60 deer endangers airport traffic.

The latest episode in the problem occurred Friday while Mayor Terry Trout of Romulus was away deer hunting. Acting Mayor Beverly McNally refused to issue a permit to airport security guards to shoot the deer.

Mrs. McNally told the guards to return Nov. 26 and repeat their request before the City Council. Romulus is a suburb of Detroit and the site of the airport.

"Since they've been aware of the problem for two years, I couldn't see the big rush to shoot the deer," Mrs. McNally said. Plans to kill the deer have caused a mild uproar in the area. Petitions protesting any killing and pledging money to capture the deer were circulated in nearby Dearborn Heights by 2,000 high school students.

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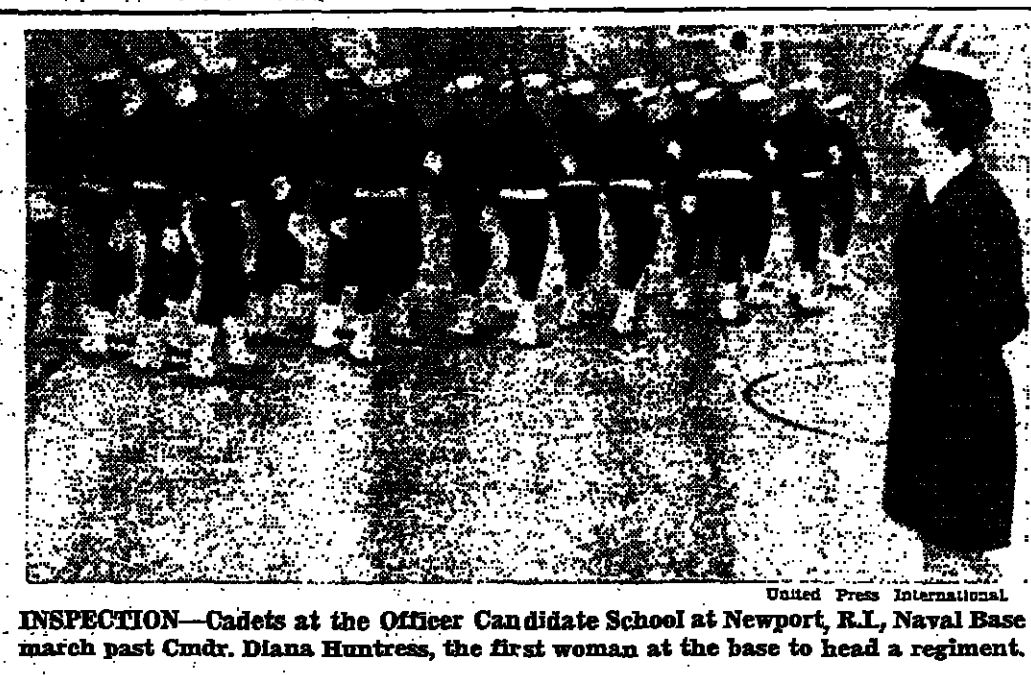
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INSPECTION—Cadets at the Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I., Naval Base march past Cmdr. Diana Huntress, the first woman at the base to head a regiment.

## Ford Sends Congress List of Urgent Bills

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—President Ford gave the final, post-election session of Congress today a lengthy list of unfinished legislative business and urged "a moratorium on partisanship" to accomplish it quickly.

But Senate leaders Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Hugh Scott, R-Pa., indicated that the lawmakers would enact few of the measures which Mr. Ford asked for in the final weeks before the new 94th Congress convenes Jan. 3.

Among the dozens of measures Mr. Ford listed in a message sent to Congress during his first day in office was confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president, a 5-per-cent income tax surcharge, the Trade Reform Act and emergency aid for the unemployed.

The President warned that he might veto as inflationary a bill increasing benefits for Vietnam veterans if it is passed in its present form.

He also urged prompt passage of the \$2.6-billion foreign aid authorization bill, which he said "presents a sincere effort to reflect the realities of today's world."

He said that the United States "owes it to itself as well as to others to provide military and economic assistance which may mean the difference between stability and instability in a global or regional context."

Despite the President's urgent exhortation, Senators Scott and Mansfield said that Congress may lack time in the remaining five weeks of scheduled session to do more than approve five remaining appropriations bills and set at least in the Senate—on Mr. Rockefeller's nomination.

Sen. Mansfield, the majority leader, told reporters that there was a "possibility" that Congress still can pass a trade bill if the Senate Finance Committee soon can question Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about it. But he said he doubted that "there is any chance" Congress will approve Mr. Ford's 5-per-cent tax surcharge proposal.

The President said that action on the trade reform measure is urgently needed to avoid the "unacceptable alternative of economic warfare from which no winners would emerge."

"Our trading partners in the industrial and less developed world are waiting to see whether we can negotiate multilateral solutions to the common economic problems which plague us, as well as U.S. Steel Warns It May Have to Close Some Plants

## Democrats Unveil Program To Oppose Ford on Economy

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The Democratic National Committee has unveiled a tentative economic program that would open the door for congressional action on mandatory wage and price controls and fuel conservation as an alternative to the policies of the Ford administration.

The program, prepared by a steering committee on President Ford's leadership, was presented by the Democratic Advisory Council of Elected Officials, an arm of the National Committee.

Democratic officials within the committee and in Congress cautioned that the program was not their party's final answer to Mr. Ford. The proposals set forth by the council Saturday are general and in some cases ambiguous.

But these officials emphasized that the program represented an important step by the party to reach unity on economic policy before the heavily Democratic 94th Congress convenes in January.

Many of the most influential economic policy makers in the House and Senate are members of the council. So, too, are powerful state and city executives, including New York Mayor Abraham Beame.

**APL-CIO Consulted**

The program was informally cleared by the Democratic leadership of both houses, according to a member of the council. Perhaps more important, it was worked out in consultation with the AFL-CIO, he said.

A recent attack on the Democrats in Congress by George Meany, president of the union federation, indicated a potential conflict between the party and organized labor over economic policy. The committee's proposed program is an indication that the conflict can be avoided, the council official said.

On the key issue of wage and price controls, the Democrats' paper asserted that "the Republican administration's failure to apply them equitably in 1971-73 makes it difficult to recommend them now."

However, it adds that "extraordinary increases" in food and fuel costs may be starting another price-wage spiral, and if the anti-inflationary steps outlined above are not sufficient to control this spiral, then we would support an across-the-board system of economic controls, including prices, wages, executive compensation, profits and rents," it said.

"We would also support creation of whatever governmental monitoring systems are necessary to insure the equitable application of these controls. We do not propose recreation of a system that discriminates against salaried and hourly workers."

The Democrats' program is more forthright on mandatory fuel conservation. It said, "If the President proposes it, we are confident that Congress will enact a tough, enforceable system for conserving energy and other scarce commodities. If the President refuses to act, Congress should establish a standby program."

Other recommendations included:

- A general easing of credit by the Federal Reserve System, without "throwing judgment and caution to the winds," and a method for allocating credit to areas that need it.

**U.S. Steel Warns It May Have to Close Some Plants**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18 (AP).—The United States Steel Corp., the nation's largest steelmaker, said today it will be forced to close at least some of its plants completely if coal miners do not return to work by Dec. 1.

The company also announced that it is experiencing a natural gas shortage because of cutbacks and said the situation is particularly serious in Ohio.

The coal miners' strike began at midnight on Monday of last week. Consideration of a new contract was in recess today because of the funeral of a union official slain in an attempted holdup. The delay will push the strike into at least a third week.

U.S. Steel, which laid off 13,000 employees last week, said it is "contemplating" the shutdown schedule it had announced.

"The company is doing everything possible to maintain maximum operations with the limited coal inventory available in order to maintain maximum employment," it said.

U.S. Steel cut back its raw-steel production by 25 per cent last week and reduced its hot-metal production by 30 per cent, banking 17 blast furnaces.

**92,157-Vote Race Won By Alaska GOP by 487**

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Final unofficial totals in the Alaska governor's race show that Republican challenger Jay Hammond defeated Democratic Gov. William Egan by 487 votes in the Nov. 5 election, in which 92,157 ballots were cast.

After a recount by hand of 80,000 computer-tallied ballots, the state elections director released the unofficial totals which showed 46,322 for Mr. Hammond and 45,835 for Gov. Egan.

The State Elections Canvass Board met today to begin checking the number of votes cast in the precincts. If the votes cast in a precinct exceed the number of registered voters, the precinct will be recounted.

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## Lunar Station Is Still Active After 5 Years

Seismic Observatory Passes Expectations

By Victor McElheny

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—An automated observatory on the moon, which had been expected to go off the air three or four years ago, is this week completing five years of transmitting information about meteorite impacts, moonquakes and other lunar phenomena to scientists on earth.

Dr. Nafi Toksoz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of many scientists continuing to analyze data from the station, which is planted on the lunar Ocean of Storms, called its survival "amazing."

Dr. Toksoz is a member of a team of scientists who have designed seismometers scheduled to be landed on Mars by two American Viking spacecraft in the summer of 1976.

May Go On 2 More Years

In a telephone interview, Dr. Toksoz said the latest information about the lunar station's plutonium power source indicated that it would produce enough electricity to operate the station for about two more years.

The station is called an Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package, or ALSEP for short. During the Apollo-12 mission, on Nov. 19, 1969, two astronauts, Navy Captains Charles Conrad Jr. and Alan Bean, set it up.

Also continuing to send back data are four similar ALSEP observatories established in February and July of 1971 and April and December of 1972 at the Fra Mauro, Hadley, Descartes and Taurus-Littrow landing sites of Apollo missions 14 through 17.



THE LAST FLIGHT—Transported by helicopter, a Douglas AD-1 Skyraider, a U.S. Navy attack plane of the 1950s, is moved to an exhibition site at a Smithsonian Institution aeronautics museum near Washington. The small parachute is to aid stability.

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## Two U.S. Lawyers Question Court Role of Psychiatrists

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Calling psychiatrists "less accurate than the flip of a coin" in predicting dangerous behavior, two lawyers have recommended that expert psychiatric testimony not be allowed in civil commitment proceedings.

In the current issue of the California Law Review, the lawyers argue that no person should be involuntarily hospitalized as a result of a psychiatrist's testimony that the person was "mentally ill," "in need of care and treatment" or "dangerous."

The article was written by Bruce Ennis, a staff attorney with the New York City Liberties Union and the Mental Health Law Project, and Thomas Litwack, a lawyer with the civil-liberties group and assistant professor of psychology at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City.

"Our conclusions are not an attack on psychiatry per se," the authors wrote, "but only a criticism of the current reliance on psychiatric expertise in civil commitment proceedings."

In an interview, Mr. Ennis said that thousands of persons each year were committed to mental hospitals against their will.

**Normal Procedure**

Although laws vary from state to state, these commitments usually take place after a psychiatrist has testified or after two psychiatrists have certified that the prospective patient is mentally ill.

The authors of the article, in reviewing the available scientific evidence, cite a series of studies that suggest that the most influential factor in diagnosing a person's mental health is the personality of the psychiatrist.

The authors found that diagnoses are "quite unreliable" in the sense that "it is more likely than not" that a second psychiatrist would disagree with a first psychiatrist's assessment.

"It is equally clear," the article continued, "that psychiatrists have absolutely no expertise in predicting dangerous behavior—indeed they may be less accurate predictors than laymen—and that they usually err by overpredicting violence."

The authors contended that prohibiting psychiatrists from giving opinions in testimony and from using specialized terminology would improve the accuracy and fairness of commitment decisions. The lawyers would restrict such testimony to "descriptive statements which would exclude diagnoses, opinions and predictions."

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## Before Burglar Pleaded Guilty

## Tape Shows Nixon Meant to Pardon Hunt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon planned to grant executive clemency to Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. even before Hunt pleaded guilty to his part in the original Watergate break-in, according to a White House tape made public for the first time today at the Watergate cover-up trial.

On Jan. 8, 1973, the day the original Watergate trial began, Mr. Nixon said he wanted a public campaign to insure acceptance of clemency for retired CIA agent Hunt.

"We'll build, we'll build that son-of-a-bitch up like nobody's business," Mr. Nixon said in a White House meeting with former presidential aide Charles Colson.

Noting that conservative newspaper columnist William Buckley served under Hunt in the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Nixon said:

"We'll have Buckley write a column and say, you know, that he (Hunt) should have clemency... if you've given 18 years of service."

Three days later Hunt pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, wiretapping and burglary.

Mr. Nixon has said repeatedly in public statements that clemency for the original defendants was never given his approval.

The tape indicates Colson and the former president knew in advance that Hunt planned to plead guilty. By indirect reference, Colson also told Mr. Nixon that Watergate burglars Gordon Liddy and Bernard Barker were planning to plead not guilty.

The tape is the first of 19 that Watergate prosecutors plan to play for the jury in the closing days of presenting their case against the five Watergate defendants.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica has told the jury in the cover-up case that he hopes it will be able to bring in a verdict before Christmas.

Earlier today Judge Sirica ordered a special hearing to clear up how a crucial memo written by Hunt came to show up at the trial.

Judge Sirica said Watergate prosecutors should call William Bittman, a former Hunt lawyer, who once denied knowledge of the memo before a federal grand jury and then turned it over a year later to the prosecution.

A half-hour after Judge Sirica

ordered the hearing, associate special prosecutor James Neal said he had arranged for lawyers from Mr. Bittman's former law firm to testify tomorrow afternoon. The hearing will continue Wednesday afternoon with the jury out of the courtroom.

In the memo, Hunt said the original Watergate defendants were expecting pardons and large cash payments only two months before they stood trial in January, 1973, for the original break-in.

Mr. Neal stunned the courtroom Nov. 4 by announcing that Mr. Bittman had volunteered a copy of the memo after Hunt testified to writing it.

**Saxbe Calls Acts Of Hoover's FBI Mostly Justified.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Attorney General William Saxbe said today that most of the actions taken by the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover to disrupt various domestic noncriminal groups were legitimate.

Releasing a Justice Department report about these FBI activities, Mr. Saxbe said, "The programs were in response to numerous public and even congressional demands for stronger action by the federal government."

But he added that there were isolated excesses, and "we have taken steps to prevent them from ever happening again."

The attorney general said yesterday that he and his successors must assert their authority over the FBI to prevent a repetition of the secret counterintelligence activities that it conducted against some groups from 1955 to 1971.

Asked on NBC's televised "Meet the Press" program about a department report describing the FBI "Counterintelligence" operation, Mr. Saxbe said the bureau is not now conducting any such programs.

"It won't happen again while I'm here," he said.

The Justice Department and FBI officials who prepared the report called some of the actions by the FBI "substantive to a free society." These included sending false and anonymous letters to discredit members of target groups and telling employers or credit bureaus of a person's membership in a target group to hurt him economically.

Judge Sirica said that in addition to Mr. Bittman's evidence he also wants the testimony of lawyers of the Washington legal firm of Hogan and Hartson, for whom Mr. Bittman worked at the time he represented Hunt.

Mr. Neal said Mr. Bittman turned over the memo only after members of Hogan and Hartson acknowledged having seen it long before the cover-up trial began.

The attorney for Kenneth Parkinson, the defendant most directly affected by the memo's existence, has called the revelation "a cover-up within a cover-up."

Judge Sirica said he would call Mr. Bittman as a court witness, meaning neither prosecution nor defense must vouch for his credibility.

But Judge Sirica cautioned, "I'm not saying Mr. Bittman will testify. I'm not saying if he testifies he won't testify truthfully."

But, said the judge, "I want to know the circumstances. We want to get the truth of the situation. I think the public is entitled."

Mr. Neal said he probably would call Mr. Bittman and other witnesses who knew about the memo on Wednesday. Judge Sirica would then decide how or if he will admit the memo as evidence.

As the prosecution began the final week of its case, Mr. Neal read to the jury testimony of defendant John Mitchell before Watergate grand juries which Mr. Neal said contradicted what Mr. Mitchell told the Senate Watergate committee several months later.

**Prosecution to Rest**  
Prosecution lawyers, seven weeks and 24 witnesses after the trial began, announced Friday that they will rest their case sometime this week, probably Wednesday or Thursday.

Then it will be the turn of the five defendants—the former Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell; former White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman; and two aides of Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, Robert Mardian and Mr. Parkinson—to present their defense.

"It looks like we've got a chance, a good chance, of finishing this case before the (Christmas) holidays," Judge Sirica told the jury at the end of the week.



A MOTHER'S PRIDE—Four-day-old lion cub snuggles up to its mother in wildlife park outside San Francisco.

## U.S. Liberals Were Probed As 'Subversives' by Taxmen

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—An investigation by the Internal Revenue Service, set up by the Nixon administration, included on a list of 99 "ideological, militant, subversive and radical organizations" the Americans for Democratic Action, the Urban League and the National Council of Churches.

Documents made public yesterday by Ralph Nader's Tax Reform Research Group, consisting of 41 internal IRS memorandums, letters and orders, had been obtained from the IRS following the filing of a lawsuit by the Nader group under the Freedom of Information Act.

The documents showed that the first steps toward creation of the surveillance group were taken on July 2, 1969, one day after a White House aide, Tom Charles Huston, told an IRS official that President Nixon wanted the agency "to move against leftist organizations."

IRS officials have contended that the group was created in August, 1969, in response to a request from the Senate Special Committee on Investigations.

**Changed Names**  
Randolph Throver, who was commissioner of internal revenue when the surveillance group was created, said yesterday from Atlanta, in a telephone interview, that he knew little of the details of the operations of the group, first known as the Activist Organizations Committee and later as the Special Services Staff.

Thus, he said, he could not explain why organizations such as ADA, the Urban League and the Council of Churches were among the groups on which Internal Revenue headquarters ordered field offices to gather intelligence.

The documents refer to the organizations to be watched in such terms as "subversive organizations of all kinds" and "militant and revolutionary" organizations.

Among the many groups on the lists sent to the field offices that do not appear to meet these definitions are Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, the John Birch Society, the Unitarian Society, the Fund for the Republic and the Congress of Racial Equality.

**Tax-Exempt Status**  
Mr. Throver said that the Activist Organizations Committee was created "in response to the insistence of Congress that we give more attention to the examination of organizations that were charged by many with abusing their tax-exempt status."

The Special Services Staff was ordered dismantled in August, 1974, by the present internal revenue commissioner, Donald Alexander, after details of its operations came to light in the Senate Watergate hearings.

The IRS documents made available by the Tax Reform Research Group showed that the Special Services Staff and its predecessor had compiled files on 2,973 organizations and 8,585 individuals.

Of these, 78 per cent were found to have "no apparent revenue significance or potential."

## Senator Claims Butz Supported Food Aid Boost

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Sen. Richard Clark, D-Iowa, said today that the entire U.S. delegation to the World Food Conference, including Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, supported a request that the United States pledge an additional million tons of wheat for the world's hungry.

But Mr. Butz claimed that the proposal, which was rejected by President Ford Friday, was a political ploy by three Democratic senators at the conference—Sen. Clark, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

"I felt very badly that some of our own people held us up as not doing our share," Mr. Butz said. "I think we're doing a great job."

He defended Mr. Ford's decision as "proper."

Sen. Clark said in a television interview that the "goal we tried to achieve in Rome was not political at all."

He said that Mr. Butz "joined us in that request" to Mr. Ford. "I find it somewhat surprising that the secretary would now argue that this was a proposal put forward only by three Democratic senators," he said.

## Felt Denies He Was 'Deep Throat'

## Former No. 2 Official of FBI Probed Over Leaks to Press

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—For several months, the FBI has been investigating Mark Felt, the former No. 2 man in the agency, who had been considered a leading candidate to succeed the late J. Edgar Hoover as director.

The investigation centers on whether Mr. Felt provided Watergate-related information and documents to New York Times reporter John Crewdson.

An investigation by the FBI of one of its former leaders is highly unusual, and this one on Mr. Felt, a 51-year-old FBI veteran who now lectures and does criminal justice consulting, sheds light on the power struggle that ensued in the agency in the months following Mr. Hoover's death in May, 1972.

Mr. Felt, 61, is the only principal in the investigation willing to speak openly about the case. Demanding the investigation as "ridiculous" and "astounding," he denied giving documents to Mr. Crewdson and said he never met the reporter face to face.

Convinced by Phone  
But Mr. Felt admitted having a long-distance telephone conversation with Mr. Crewdson in May, 1973, which, he conceded, may have confirmed information the reporter had on the FBI's wiretapping of government officials and newsmen. But Mr. Felt claimed that Mr. Crewdson already had this from another source.

Mr. Felt said his only purpose in talking to Mr. Crewdson was to "straighten him out on one point he had that made J. Edgar Hoover look bad."

Mr. Crewdson declines to discuss the matter.

Mr. Felt, whose ambition to head the FBI won him several enemies among the bureau's hierarchy, is a man whose name has popped up throughout the Watergate scandal. As No. 2 man in the bureau, he was discussed on the White House tapes by former President Richard Nixon and then presidential counsel John Dean Jr.

His name figured in the cover-up trial last Monday. Former FBI director Patrick Gray, testifying as a prosecution witness, was asked if he was aware that Mr. Felt was suspected of leaking Watergate material in June, 1972, the month of the break-in.

"Not at that time," Mr. Gray replied. "But at a later point."

## Opposition Party in Brazil Scores Remarkable Advance

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The one opposition political party allowed under Brazil's authoritarian military regime is continuing to build up a remarkable showing in nationwide congressional elections, surprising observers who had expected another routine landslide for the government.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) was leading the official government party, the National Renewal Alliance (Arena), in federal Senate races in 17 of 22 states. The MDB was on the way toward increasing its strength in the federal House of Representatives from its present 33 per cent to about 39 per cent. And it also was winning majorities in four state legislatures, a gain of three.

The voting took place on Friday. Most returns from large cities had been tallied by late yesterday, but the final count, with returns still coming in from remote towns, was not expected until midweek.

The result challenged the personal prestige and authority of President Ernesto Geisel, although the legislative branch has no real authority and special

President not only allowed open discussion of important issues but actually encouraged it. He sanctioned a law that gave candidates from both parties free, equal time on television, prohibited paid political TV advertising and provided free rides for voters from poor rural areas to polling stations.

Moreover, after Gen. Geisel cast his own vote Friday in Brasilia, he allowed a TV reporter, microphone in hand, to interview him. It was the first time since the 1968 crackdown that a Brazilian President had allowed a direct question from the press.

"This shows there is freedom in this country, contrary to what many people are saying," Gen. Geisel told the somewhat startled reporter.

**37 Sentenced to Die**  
MANILA, Nov. 18 (AP).—A military court has sentenced nine national police officers and 28 others to death by firing squad for burning down two villages in the northern Philippines in 1970, a military spokesman said.

**DEATH NOTICE**  
THE DEATH NOTICE in Paris regrets to announce the death of the President of the Republic.

**MR. ESKINE CHILDERS**  
On 17th November, 1974, a register will be open at the Registry, 1 Rte. de la Gare, Paris-15, on 19 and 20 November from 10-12 and 2-5.

## Nixon Willing To See Doctor Named by Cousin

SAN CLEMENTE, Cal.

Nov. 18 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon is willing to let three court-appointed doctors examine him to determine whether he is physically able to give testimony in the Watergate cover-up trial, according to a Nixon spokesman.

Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, is scheduled to advise U.S. District Judge John Sirica in Washington, tomorrow, on Mr. Nixon's condition and willingness to undergo an examination.

Judge Sirica appointed doctors' panel at the request of attorneys for former presidential aide John Ehrlichman, who contend that Mr. Nixon's testimony is indispensable to the trial.

## Protestants In Ulster Laid Fake Bomb

BELFAST, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Protestant extremists placed more than 20 fake bombs across the city today, disrupting the city protest against conditions in the Maze Prison.

Teams of bomb experts called out to check the bombs in each instance found some filled only with stone or other nonexplosive material.

"Some of us elaborated it that we couldn't take it with," an army spokesman said.

The bomb scares closed major roads and briefly cut services to Whitehead, a town 30 miles north of the Maze Prison. The Ulster Volunteer Force launched the hoax campaign to force the government into conceding concessions to the prisoners held in the Maze Prison, so Belfast.

This detention center, houses several hundred Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates, has been the scene of several major riots in the past. In one riot, fire major damage to the facility. The prisoners have complained of poor-quality food and living conditions.

In other developments, gun in a passing car last night chime-gunned a group of estate walking home from church service in West Belfast. A 20-year-old man critically injured a 13-year-old boy. The teen-ager's father was walking beside him, he was hospitalized for shock.

Five gunmen raided a Belfast's Crumlin Road and shot and shot in the back of a man who put up a fight, said.

## Nathaniel Wales Proximity Fusion Inventor, Dies

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).

Nathaniel Brackett Wales, physicist and inventor who had early patents on refrigerators, automatic machines, vacuum cleaners, other appliances, died Friday at his home here.

Mr. Wales was credited with having invented the Kefauver refrigerator, which was named after Lord Kelvin, a 19th-century British physicist.

He was a descendant of Nathaniel Wales, who came from Llanidloes, England, and settled in Braintree, Mass., where he received a land grant at that of John Adams.

Mr. Wales graduated Harvard University in 1898 then devoted himself to invention and development.

In World War I, shocked by the casualties of American men laying barbed wire in open-trench warfare, he invented a shell capable of 500 yards of barbed wire.

In World War II he was an Army specialist in tank ordnance with the rank of Major. He worked with his son, Nathaniel Wales Jr., also inventor, to develop and perfect proximity detonator for anti-aircraft shells.

**Ernest A. Ratsey**  
SOUTHEAST, Conn. (UPI).—Internationally known yachtsman Ernest A. Ratsey, a three-time winner of the Island Race, died Saturday.

Mr. Ratsey won many of the Star class, including the Bacardi Cup and events of the Zephyrus (N.Y.) Week.

Born in Cowes, England, he graduated from the Charter School in England in 1917, worked briefly for his father's ship-making firm on the Isle of Wight before coming to the United States to work for American branch of the Ratsey and Lapham.

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# Government Condemns Action

## France Braces for 24 Hours of National Strikes Today

PARIS, Nov. 18 (UPI).—France braced itself for a day of strikes tomorrow by members of the nation's two largest labor unions. The public services will be affected, with the unions calling workers in the private sector walk off the job as well. The strikes were roundly condemned today by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade. Fourcade said the unions' action was to "destroy the social budget for 1975 and our way of re-establishing economic equilibrium."

Mr. Chirac, on television tonight, spoke of the "old demons" still divided French society. He turned a legitimate strike movement into an attempt to wreck the government's program. Train, bus and taxi service will be substantially reduced tomorrow, with additional train-cuts the rest of the week. Strikes are expected to be held to third of normal. Air traffic, the domestic airlines will be interrupted in electricity and gas supplies are expected for third time in two weeks.

### Garbage Mountains

The post office strike, in its third week now, will continue. Garbage workers today voted stay out, leaving what little collection there has been to the city. Mountains of garbage now pile up in Paris streets, and the sidewalks have been left uncleared a week. A walkout by members of the school teachers' union will keep

### Chirac Has Talks in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP).—The Shah of Iran and leaders of the Viet Union held a first round talks in the Kremlin today. What Tass described as a friendly and constructive atmosphere. The press agency said the Shah, Leonid Brezhnev and others "thoroughly discussed" possibilities of deepening of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and widening of commercial, scientific and technical relations. The Shah arrived here earlier today and was expected to discuss with Soviet leaders plans for an in-Russia-West Germany pipeline project.

classes to a minimum, and a continuing strike on the state radio and television networks will reduce programs. Hospital workers also will join the protest. The strikes were called by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (GTF) and Socialist-oriented Democratic Labor Confederation (CFTD) to press demands for a minimum monthly wage of 1,700 francs (about \$350). They are asking for an immediate increase of 300 francs a month.

The strike is not being supported by the smaller labor unions, which is why some service in the public sector will continue. Nor have workers in the private sector, which already is suffering the effects of the recession, shown much enthusiasm for the strikes. Most stores and banks will remain open tomorrow, and industrial workers generally plan only token support.

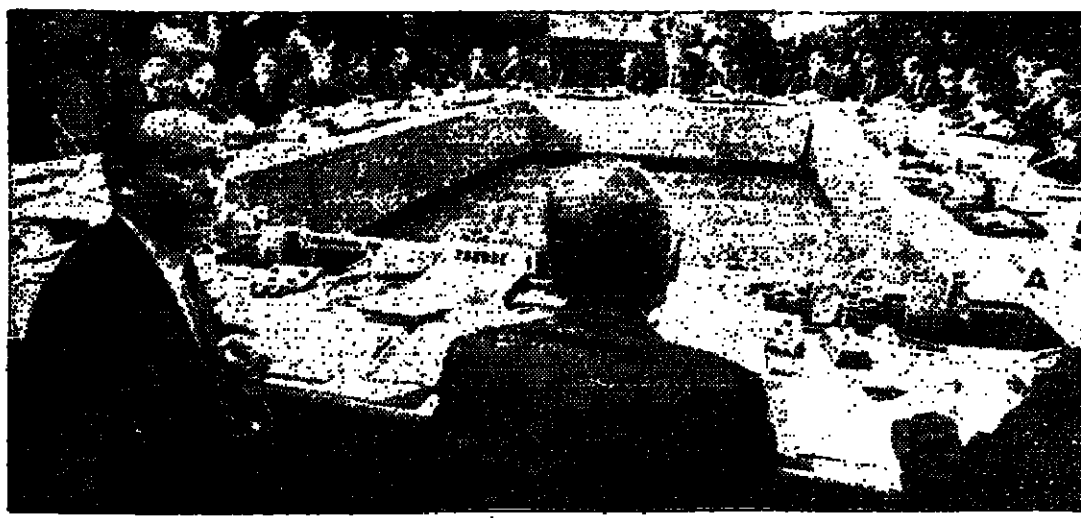
**Papers to Publish**  
Newspapers, which did not publish last Wednesday because of a printing union strike, will publish tomorrow if they have agreed to publish a COT-CFTD statement explaining the strike. Most newspapers have published the statement, but both Le Parisien Libéré and L'Espresso, owned by the same group, were kept from printing today when their management refused to publish the entire communiqué.

The government, which has been under stiff criticism from the left for not settling with the unions, has been counting on public sympathy to force the strikers back to work, and there was some evidence of that today. Groups of shopowners and small businessmen protested against the postal strike in several provincial cities. Some fighting broke out.

The postal strike, the longest in French history, will grow increasingly complicated as Christmas approaches. Already authorities are predicting it will take up to six weeks to deliver all the mail that has accumulated.

**Karpov Keeps Lead On Another Draw**  
MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi declared a draw tonight in the 23d game of their world chess championship challengers' match.

The draw came on the 30th move. The score stands at 3-3 in Mr. Karpov's favor, with only one more game to be played in the series.



Foreign ministers of European Economic Community nations meeting in Paris yesterday. At left front is the French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, the chairman.

## EEC Ministers Stumped on Summit Agenda

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The European Economic Community's foreign ministers haggled today over the agenda of a planned summit meeting next month, and the lack of agreement convinced most observers that the summit will be as disappointing as last year's in Copenhagen.

The meeting was devoted to institutional questions to be discussed at the summit. No decision could be reached on a French plan for improving decision-making.

The Nine were still unable to confirm the date for the summit, but it is widely expected to be Dec. 9 and 10 in Paris.

The French, chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, have introduced a three-point program for the summit that includes limiting the veto right in the council, direct election of the European Parliament and replacing the formal summit meetings with periodic "reunions" of the nine chiefs of government.

### Gaullist Years

Ironically, France, which during the Gaullist years used its veto to keep Britain out of the EEC and to block majority voting in the council, today found its anti-veto proposal vetoed by Britain and Denmark.

The British, with the "renegotiation" of their entry agreement into the EEC under way in Brussels, show little sympathy for Continental nations' plans to streamline EEC procedures. Above all, they want to maintain a strict veto right on all important council decisions.

Following today's meeting, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, chairman of the council, spoke of the "general British reserve" on the institutional points.

The nine foreign ministers will meet for the last presummit discussions Monday in Brussels when other items on the summit agenda will be discussed. Those include EEC policies on energy, the regions, inflation and unemployment.

The futility of today's meeting underlined Mr. Sauvagnargues' comment, after last week's Brussels meeting of foreign ministers, that the EEC was "disintegrating." The effects of the energy crisis, recession, inflation and British renegotiation have stalled

### Seoul Denounces North's Building Of DMZ Tunnel

SEOUL, Nov. 18 (UPI).—South Korea regards the construction by North Korea of an underground tunnel along the border between the two states as an aggressive military act, a spokesman for President Chung Hee Park said today.

The tunnel—3 feet wide, 4 feet high, reinforced with prefabricated concrete slabs and with a small-gauge railroad running through it—was found Friday in the Demilitarized Zone by a South Korean patrol.

The spokesman said that President Park, other government officials and military leaders had studied its significance and "concluded that building such tunnels was a clear act of aggression in violation of the Korean armistice agreement and the July 4, 1972, South-North accord which renounced hostile activities between the two Koreas."

The tunnel is believed capable of handling a regiment-sized force with supplies at the same time, the spokesman said.

### Barcelona Plant Of SEAT Opens

BARCELONA, Nov. 18 (AP).—Only 1,000 out of 7,000 workers reported to work for the morning shift when SEAT reopened its plant here today.

Spain's biggest auto-making company closed the plant and suspended without pay more than 23,000 of its 30,000 workers 10 days ago following a series of wildcat strikes for higher wages and clashes with police.

The Labor Ministry stepped in over the weekend after union-company talks failed and ordered SEAT to pay higher wages. But workers protested the decision, saying the wage increase was not sufficient.

### Soviet to Meet

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Supreme Soviet will convene in Moscow Dec. 18, it was announced Saturday.

## Majors Charged More Than State Firms

## Saudis Said to Differentiate on Oil Prices

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 18 (WP).—Saudi Arabia is selling oil at slightly lower prices to independent and state-owned oil companies than to the four major American companies that are its partners in the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the usually reliable Middle East Economic Survey reported today.

In a reversal of a decades-old practice of selling to the majors at preferential prices, Saudi Arabian Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was quoted by the survey as saying that the majors would have to pay 94.8 per cent of the posted price of wholly Saudi-owned oil, while independents could buy it directly from the government at 93 per cent of the posted price.

### Raised Royalty, Tax

Saudi Arabia lowered the posted price of its Arabian light crude to \$11.35 a barrel on Nov. 18. At the same time, it raised the royalty and tax rates applied to the posted price to determine the actual sales price. Abu Dhabi and Qatar joined in the move.

The survey interpreted the moves as primarily aimed at giving the national oil companies of these three states a price advantage over the majors, which discovered and exploited petroleum in the Middle East, but which have gradually given up most of their power to governments in this region over the last four years.

The national companies have been able to sell only about 5 per cent of total output in the Persian Gulf, although in most countries they own outright 60 per cent of the oil. The remainder has been sold back to the major companies, who get the other 40 per cent at preferential prices. This enabled them to undersell the national companies.

An analysis of the Nov. 10 price changes by the survey indicated that the oil sold back to the majors would cost the majors more than one dollar a barrel more now. But Saudi Arabia apparently hopes to make the majors swallow at least part of that price rise by selling cheaper to independents, who could then undercut the majors' retail prices.

The survey also reported that the Saudi moves were related to the deadlocked negotiations between Saudi Arabia and Exxon, Standard Oil of California, Mobil

and Texaco, the American owners of Aramco, over Saudi Arabia's desires to take 100-per-cent control of the producing company. After this latest display of power, Sheikh Yamani said that

Saudi Arabia was ready to resume negotiations now. Abu Dhabi's oil minister said that his country would charge both majors and independents 94.8 per cent of posted price.

## 16 Countries Establish Group To Act as a Bloc in Oil Talks

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Sixteen Western nations today launched an energy group to protect themselves against a new Arab oil embargo and hold down oil prices.

The impetus for the group came from the United States, and authoritative sources said the group's first order of business will be discussion of proposals made last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Chicago.

Mr. Kissinger's package essentially aims at welding the 16 countries into a bloc which could then discuss oil prices with producing nations from a position of relative strength. Sources said that it would be at least six months before a meeting with oil-producing nations could be held.

Although the group's president, Baron Edouard d'Avignon of Belgium, disclaimed any intention of confronting the oil producers, sources made it clear that the common front of consumers would inevitably present this aspect.

"We foresee a hard winter ahead, with prices going up because of the decisions to be taken here," said an informant. The group was formed within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which has its headquarters in Paris.

France stayed out of the energy group and is sponsoring, instead, a meeting of oil-producing countries together with rich and developing consumer nations. Authoritative sources said that the United States considered the French move premature and rejected it.

### The anti-embargo mechanism

Yamani Seen Getting Saudi Foreign Office

KUWAIT, Nov. 18 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will appoint Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani as minister of state for foreign affairs, the newspaper As-Sayassa said today.

Quoting diplomatic sources, the newspaper said Mr. Yamani would replace Omar Al-Sakhal, who died in New York last week. A member of the royal family would replace Sheikh Yamani as oil minister, the newspaper said.

## U.S. Asks OECD And Not IMF Handle Oil Loans

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon today proposed that a new \$35-billion international oil-loan fund be operated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rather than the International Monetary Fund.

The \$35-billion fund would be provided by the world's industrialized nations to help participating countries overcome balance-of-payments problems, especially deficits resulting from rising oil import costs.

Mr. Simon said that U.S. participation in the proposed fund would need to be approved by Congress. He made his remarks in a speech here at the first convention of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week made the proposal for the huge new fund, but did not say who would operate it. The IMF, an organization of about 120 nations, already operates a modest international oil-lending facility and IMF officials had hoped to expand it next year. But the United States had opposed it.

Mr. Simon said today that the United States feels "it would be inappropriate" for the IMF to be making decisions that concern the finances of major industrial nations.

He said the United States favors placing the fund with the OECD, a Paris-based organization of 24 industrialized nations.

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## Democracy Comes Home

The decisive victory of Premier Constantine Caramanlis is a victory for democracy in the land that gave the world the name and the fact of popular government. And it is to be the more applauded because it comes after the strains of a decade of military rule, as well as under the shadow of the Cyprus crisis. When much conspired to produce radical responses, the Greek voter actually chose moderation.

The relationship between moderation and democracy is subtle, but real. To those who fear the people's will, the rule of the demos is synonymous with wide and rapid swings around the periphery of political thought, peaks and valleys of enthusiasm, and facile reaction to demagogic rhetoric. That, in fact, is the customary justification for such authoritarian regimes as Greece has known, not only in the late and unlamented junta, but all too frequently since it broke away from Turkish rule nearly a century and a half ago.

By consolidating his leadership through the democratic process, Caramanlis has not won a final victory—he has only organized a viable political mechanism to meet the many challenges that confront his country. Those challenges are grave: Cyprus, still in the artificial limbo created by the Turkish invasion, will be a serious source of political infection until Ankara (which has its own political schisms and weaknesses) can muster the statesmanship to reach an accord with

all the Cypriots—as well as with the metropolitan Greeks. And above all there is the economic test, the baffling stagnation that afflicts Greece like so many other nations in the troubled world.

Whether a government headed by Constantine Caramanlis can survive the tensions imposed by these basic problems, as well as the indigenous difficulties of making a political system work after years of lethargy, and of deciding whether to bring back the king, involves hopes and fears rather than flat predictions. Obviously, there are many, in and out of Greece, who will seek to capitalize on every error, to contest every action taken by the new regime, and there are plenty of motions, and practical necessities among the Greek people which Premier Caramanlis's opponents can use in their campaign.

Nevertheless, the manner in which Caramanlis has managed to satisfy the electorate, during the brief and stormy time of his interim rule, is a tribute not only to him but to them. The search for radical solutions to Greek problems will not end with this vote; there are forces of both left and right that could find expression in constitutional or illegal forms. What a large majority of Greeks has decided, however, is to give the Premier a chance to work out their destiny in a reasoned fashion. And Greece's friends, in every land, as well as everyone who believes that the rule of the many is best for the most, must welcome that choice.

## New Oil-Money Plan

A revised American strategy for the world crisis in energy and finance was placed before the new 16-nation International Energy Agency at its historic first meeting yesterday in Paris. It differed from Washington's previous proposals to the industrial nations in one crucial respect.

Gone is the optimistic assumption that a diplomatic offensive joined with cutbacks in oil consumption by the countries that take 80 per cent of the world's petroleum imports would bring about an early reduction in the oil price, which the producers' cartel has raised 400 per cent in a year. As outlined by Secretary of State Kissinger in his Chicago speech last week, the revised strategy is based on the assumption that an extended struggle with the oil-producing countries lies ahead. At best it will probably be years before an "equilibrium price" can be achieved eliminating the huge surpluses in oil earnings which threaten to swamp the world monetary system.

Thus, a new way to finance the mounting debt accumulations of the consumer nations is increasingly urgent to avoid a financial crisis that could precipitate world depression. Contrary to the view expounded earlier by Treasury Secretary William Simon, the private capital markets are becoming overloaded with short-term money they have to risk lending out long. They cannot continue to do this unprecedented job on their own much longer.

Further, while the oil countries are forced to invest their surplus earnings largely in the industrial nations, the funds are going to capital markets in the strong countries, such as the United States and West Ger-

many. The countries whose payments problems are most acute, such as Italy, are running out of borrowing ability in the private Eurodollar markets abroad and will only be able to survive with loans from other governments.

All these problems are addressed in Mr. Kissinger's new proposal for another international institution of the oil-consuming nations, alongside the International Energy Agency, to deal with financial matters. It would supervise governmental guarantees or borrowing of up to \$25 billion a year of oil money in the world's capital markets and its relending at commercial rates to industrial nations in need.

A separate facility in the IMF is proposed for the 25 or 30 poorer oil-importing developing countries, which require subsidized low-interest loans. The key to keeping the world economy on an even keel, however, lies in the solidarity of the main industrial countries and in their mutual determination to curb energy demand and bring in new sources of supply.

Mr. Kissinger's new proposals for conservation and jointly-funded research and development of new energy sources point in the right direction. But the success of Washington's effort to rally other industrial nations behind the U.S. program will depend heavily on the example set in America by the world's most voracious and wasteful energy users. Unless President Ford overcomes his reluctance to act decisively to restrain American consumption through such measures as new gas or auto weight taxes, or rationing, his secretary's initiatives abroad will lack credibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Farewell, Covent Garden

They've taken the market out of London's Covent Garden Market; after 15 years of controversial planning it has been moved to new, efficient facilities on a site across the river with about as much charm as an airfield. There is no opera and no St. Paul's, but there are functional modern warehouses 400 yards long.

The new complex will probably work as a market, since it answers every mechanized need, but if the lessons of other cities apply, food will become more standardized and expensive. And the process of sterilization that moved the market is now a very real threat to the historic Covent Garden area.

No planner can explain why this part of London became one of the most magnetic mixes of history, culture and commerce anywhere in the world. When the porters and barrows left in the morning, dancers, models

and filmmakers came for the day, and theater and opera-goers followed in the evening. Behind the handsome facades of 18th and 19th century streets are offices, studios and workshops that happily combine business and the arts.

This is clearly no place for London's blandly repellent variety of homogenized hotels and office blocks. Fortunately, an appalling renewal scheme proposed in the interest of "more profitable land uses" and "cleaning up" died of delay and community protest. The task now is to find the right new uses for the abandoned market buildings which form the area's heart.

No one will know for a while whether cabages and flowers were an essential part of a remarkable urban equation. But everyone knows that London has lost a very special place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The PLO at the UN

The appearance of Mr. Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly was a serious setback to Israel's hopes of negotiating the future of the Palestinians without talking to the PLO.

However, unpalatable this prospect might seem to Israel, political wisdom requires a pragmatic response to the PLO's new international status.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 19, 1899

PARIS—Every day brings a fresh contradiction of the sensationalism about an impending conflict between Russia and Japan. On Friday it was denied from Shanghai, St. Petersburg, Paris and Washington; today our special correspondent at Peking cables us that the foreign legations there are totally ignorant of the reported tense relations.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 19, 1924

NEW YORK—Chicago must be aware that the rest of the country is regarding it more critically and more anxiously than it has ever done before. Chicago is not alone in confronting an orgy of crime, a contempt of the sanctity of human life, of the force of justice and of the expediency of honesty which is certainly the result of four years of war.



'Sure, I Knew the Rich Were Getting Richer and the Poor Were Getting Poorer—But I Thought I Was One of the Rich Ones.'

## Process and Principle

By Anthony Lewis

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Last June Prof. Alexander M. Bickel of the Yale Law School had a letter from a friend chiding him for something he had written about the Watergate special prosecutor's suit for White House tapes. It might, the letter said, give comfort to those who thought presidents were above the law. Bickel replied that of course he did not think that. Then, with an affectionate word for his friend, he added:

"How often have I been told that to say this or that is to give comfort to one or another S.O.B. I have generally functioned without regard to the question of aid and comfort. I speak out on what interests me. Sometimes it draws attention, sometimes not. Sometimes, of course, I make a mistake."

There are a few people who think things through, hard, and then will not be deterred from taking a position by its unpopularity. Alex Bickel was one. He gave no quarter in argument, and he expected none. He was unembarrassed by disagreement; he cherished it as an essential part of freedom.

His general attitude toward law and the courts was indeed unpopular with much of his audience. At a time when liberals increasingly looked to the Supreme Court to vindicate the values of a good society, Bickel thought that was a bad idea.

He was skeptical, for example, of the court's 1964 decision that the states must apportion seats in their legislatures on the basis of population. He thought social policy generally should be left to political decision, however slow and frustrating. "The more fundamental the issue," he wrote in 1962, "the nearer it is to principle, the more important it is that it be decided in the first instance by the legislature."

Like Justice Felix Frankfurter, for whom he was law clerk, critic, friend, he revered the American system. It was doubtless not just coincidence that both had come to this country as young men. Something about that experience of immigration must have made them see democracy with less jaded eyes.

Bickel was prepared to stake almost all on the political process, and hence he objected to anything that confused the responsibility of democratic decision. That explained his objection to the suits for the Nixon tapes—a position that many of his friends thought wrong but that reflected a consistent philosophical view.

### View of Congress

He thought the special prosecutor had no legal standing to sue President Nixon because he was part of the executive branch and could be dismissed by the president. Bickel feared opening the courts to disputes within the executive. He thought the responsibility of decision had to remain with the president—who should face political retribution if he did wrong. Thus, for Bickel, it was the duty of Congress to press for the Watergate evidence and take action against a corrupt president, as it eventually did.

As a legal "conservative," he found his views taken up by politicians whom he profoundly disliked. When Richard Nixon decided to use the issue of school busing to arouse racist emotions in the country, Nixon people sometimes mentioned Bickel's published criticism of busing orders as a remedy for segregation.

But he was a passionate enemy of racism, and he wanted any legislation on busing to be the vehicle for an economic and political assault on unequal education.

The remarkable thing about Alexander Bickel was that you could disagree with him so violently and yet go on listening, with delight. When he gave the Holmes Lectures at the Harvard Law School in 1969, his critical outlook was indicated in the ironic title he used for one: "The Heavenly City of the 20th Century Justices." The audience probably disagreed with most of what he said—but was captivated. The same with his Yale students when he expounded his views of the special prosecutor's powers.

The phenomenon was explained in part by his freshness of language, his ability to make ideas come alive. He was as much writer as lawyer. He threw rare light on the character and methods of a judge in his early book, "The Unpublished Opinions of Mr. Justice Brandeis." It is a heavy cost of his death, to scholarship and literature, that there will be no Bickel biography of Felix Frankfurter.

### A Formal Denial

With regard to Philip A. M. Combs' "A Who Was Who of Saigon's Politics" (Herald Tribune, Nov. 11), I, Gen. Nguyen Khanh, want to formally deny the different accusations made against me in the article.

I was indeed nationalist political leader of South Vietnam in 1961 and 1962. I did not know, until the day it broke out of the military coup of Jan. 30, 1964. However, I accepted the responsibility to lead South Vietnam, which responsibility was entrusted to me by the officers who effected the coup. I undertook this not out of personal ambition, but with the aim of keeping unity in the armed forces and, more so, to look for a political solution to the armed conflicts in South Vietnam. I have always been an adherent of the policy of reconciliation and of a basic national harmony among the South Vietnamese.

To put these principles into action, I ordered all political prisoners of whatever persuasion, and with no discrimination on my part, to be set free; among them were members of the NLF/SVN, the non-Communist opposition, the military who had authored the overthrow of previous governments, including the murderers of Special Forces from the mountain minorities, generals and senior officers arrested on suspicion during the coup of Jan. 30, 1964.

Thus, an atmosphere of trust was established and I was able to make contact with the NLF/SVN (now the PRG/SVN). We were about to begin negotiations for a return of peace to South Vietnam when, upon a decision of the Saigon government (largely "suggested" by American officials in Saigon), I was forced to leave my country on Feb. 25, 1965. I was a firm opponent of the "Americanization" of the Vietnam war. However, only a month after my departure, the first American and allied combat troops were disembarked in South Vietnam.

I have lived in voluntary exile in France since December, 1965. It is a modest life, but dignified. I work as a consultant for an engineering company and I assist

Part of the explanation for his effect lay also in his zest for justice. The audience probably of himself. Those provoked by his ideas found themselves re-examining their own. Disagreeing with Bickel was an intellectual adventure that could lead to discovery of one's own beliefs.

However sharp his words, his ultimate disapproval was directed not at any opposing principle, but at lack of principle—at hypocrisy, humbug, unthinking subservience to power. In the Pentagon papers case, when he represented The New York Times in the argument for freedom of the press, he was really angry only when he thought government counsel cheated on the process by unfair tactics and false assurances to the judges.

In his last months he faced with extraordinary serenity the knowledge that he was dying. Until the last he communicated love of life, ideas and the paradoxes of humanity. The paradox of Alex Bickel was that he warned us against relying too much on the law and showed us how much the law had to teach us about principle and the democratic process.

## Letters

The article is completely one-sided and to me it reads like the propaganda booklet published by the Turkish government in Ankara, distributed by the invading Turkish Army and to put the blame on the Greek Cypriots. Glafkos Clerides, the acting President of the republic, condemned without reservation any atrocity and asked for a full investigation to be carried out by representatives of the government and the Turkish Army under the chairmanship of the UN. But the Turks did not accept his offer.

Unfortunately the victims are the people of Cyprus, Greek and Turkish Cypriots alike. I think, sir, that you would be doing your readers if you see the other side of the coin and I suggest you send Mr. Alt or any other IET correspondent to Nicosia to get a complete picture of the whole island and report the real story.

GEORGE LANTIS, Press Attaché, Cyprus High Commission, London.

Mr. Alt replies: I am saddened that Mr. Lantis does not realize that rather than showing partisan sympathy in my article from Yoonis, I was attempting to express my sorrow for all the victimized people of Cyprus.

Today in Cuba, the ruling Communist party practices, as a rigid dogma, a new form of racism. The Communist party is the most exclusive club ever to be known, when in power, as in spite of covering entire nations, only a very few, highly selected are allowed to carry the omnipotent party card.

The reporter should have asked Mr. Guillen how it was possible for him to survive in the old Cuba and how many Cubans today they carry the party card.

N. PADILLA, Madrid.

### Cyprus Refugees

In his report from the occupied territory of Cyprus, Samuel Alt (Herald Tribune, Nov. 11) puts lots of oil in a dying fire.

Now when the UN General Assembly passed unanimously its resolution for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and when the leaders of the Cypriot people are making some progress in their talks, I feel that going into tales of "atrocities" without really any substantial evidence is really digging painfully into old wounds.

## Peter Lennon

### From London:

Crossman's diaries are likely to prove quite a different cupboard of undressed skeletons.

LONDON—After weeks of rumor the Prime Minister last Friday confirmed that on the advice of the Civil Service he had agreed that it would be impossible to allow the complete publication of the diaries of Richard Crossman, a former Labor cabinet minister who died last April, until some time after the year 2000.

With the memory of a stream of memoirs, of take and candor and flourishing self-advertisement, from statesmen and soldiers over the years one's normal reaction would be one of happy relief. But Richard Crossman's diaries, spoken into a tape recorder every weekend between 1952 and 1970, are very likely to prove quite a different cupboard of undressed skeletons. When the second publication date was postponed, the New Statesman, of which Crossman had once been editor, revealed that the "routine vetting" by Whitehall had been going on for six months and the civil servants were still not exhibiting any turn of speed in their reading.

William E. Daugherty, coeditor of the American "Psychological Warfare Casebook," once described Crossman as "a born propagandist; extremely lovable, I guess, with an infectious mind. Fanciful and politically unprincipled." Clement Attlee shared this opinion, added to it his disapproval, and never allowed Crossman in his cabinet. Many colleagues referred to him as "a blue-Crossman." But the doubt crosses might well have been simply the behavior of a clear and restless mind. He would not have been elected to the House of Commons if he was not of interest to him and tired of it. Those still laboring on the same problem would be abandoned and betrayed.

But he also betrayed himself blundering in the manner of a man so absolutely convinced of his own cleverness that he cannot believe he is capable of blundering. Will do. And he blundered because of a curious streak of artlessness.

There was the celebrated occasion in 1952 when because his controversial views and independent stands he was elected the National Executive of the Labor party. When he got the rostrum he announced it and he was elected he was not going to make the controversy speech he had intended. Hardly just been cheered onto the platform he was practically booed off it.

The kind of material such a man would record and want published would probably be discarding unorthodox, subversive, and inspired by a desire to uplift the people by means of a carefully-articulated and powerful.

The powerful in this case might not by any means turn out to be the politicians. What repetitive dossier might reveal the extent to which the almost ritualistic obstruction tactics the central administrative machinery (the civil servants, the outside all governments) remain politicians impotent. Crossman had already described this as "central conspiracy."

Britain is still a country of talking marvelous mechanisms, secrecy, and wonderful mental adapt at finding the inconvenient "unthinkable." Unthinkable means untalkable so no one fit out much about whatever it is. Establishment prefers to be hidden.

Never Revealed

For example the administration of government is the case secretaries made up of 25, 50 persons and a further 15 cabinet committees. What would truly unthinkable in America, that the names and even a number of people on these committees are never revealed.

That is one reason why I could never have a Watergate Britain. If there was one, it would be turned into a draw and pulled up by faceless censors. Or perhaps some judicial still, in the form of a plaid enquiry with limited terms reference," would be laid over as a mask.

Perhaps Crossman in his massive coverage incidentally masks people we did not know, or needed, masks? Or perhaps he conveys the full color of a governing civil servant 95 per cent of whose leadership is still in this modern technological age drawn from graduates from elite universities with degrees in "arts and classics." A only four per cent of whom has degrees in mathematics or science.

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N. PADILLA, Madrid.

### Cyprus Refugees

In his report from the occupied territory of Cyprus, Samuel Alt (Herald Tribune, Nov. 11) puts lots of oil in a dying fire.

Now when the UN General Assembly passed unanimously its resolution for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, and when the leaders of the Cypriot people are making some progress in their talks, I feel that going into tales of "atrocities" without really any substantial evidence is really digging painfully into old wounds.

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## FASHION

## Hats—From Art to Industry

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 18 (HTT).—Only three decades ago, there were 40 so-called *hautes modistes* (milliners) in Paris. They held shows twice a year in great pomp, just before the couture collections. Today, aside from Paulette and possibly one other, there is nothing left of the profession that once contributed to the celebrated charms of the Parisienne.

The woman who knows more than anyone else about hats is Geneviève Montézin. She started with Chanel "for when Chanel first opened, she was a milliner." Although Mrs. Montézin must be in her 80s, she stands straight as an arrow and looks completely contemporary, wearing a dark suit and a short, wide-brimmed hat.

Her mother, Marie Laurent, was a milliner "in what used to be a very chic street, the Chausée d'Antin."

Thirty-five years ago she married a man whose business was to supply the milliners with felt and straw shapes, "but only the best," she said.

## 20 Per Cent Drop

Today, Mrs. Montézin is still keeping the business going from her old-fashioned quarters near the Opéra. "It's lamentable," she said. "Do you know that in the last five years, business has dropped by 20 per cent. Every season, I wonder how I will be able to survive and if I will be able to make the next one."

"Even the foreign markets, which used to be so good, have petered out," she went on. "The Germans were excellent clients up to five years ago. Not any more. A gold mine for many years, the American market is just about dead."

Her livelihood these days depends on Paulette and the fashion houses (Dior, Givenchy and Saint Laurent) "who still want quality." All her shapes are worked by hand over wooden molds and some hand-braided straws cannot be duplicated.

"For instance, this one," she said, picking up a beige straw hat with a wide brim and a black band.

"It's part of my stock."



A Parisienne sporting a knitted bonnet.

I couldn't repeat it. There simply aren't enough competent hands left for that kind of work."

As is

Some of Mrs. Montézin's untrimmed hats are so beautiful that one could wear them as is. Some boutiques buy them, add a ribbon or a flower and *voilà*, a hat.

Despite Mrs. Montézin's pessimism, hats are being worn a lot around Paris this season, but they are not the elaborate, intricate, cherry-laden masterpieces they

were in the days of haute millinery. The most popular headgear, which teenagers are even wearing with jeans, is a wool bonnet with the brim rolled up. There is also a half-way hat, a simple cloth that is selling very well.

On the real millinery scene the superstar is Paulette, who has a taste and technique to make super hats at super prices—500 francs and up. She still has a large private clientele—including



Geneviève Montézin shows how hats are hand-molded.

Mrs. Georges Pompidou, Marie-Hélène de Rothschild—and shows her collection twice a year in her salon near the Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Jeanne Montel

Aside from Paulette, there is Jeanne Montel, who functions from a nondescript hole-in-the-wall at 9 Rue des Quatre-Vents on the Left Bank. She still makes custom hats but concentrates on models for the ready-to-wear stores.

"Karl Lagerfeld has been a wonderful help," said Mrs. Montel, who is tall, angular and has such perfect bone structure that she could put anything on her head and look chic.

Mrs. Montel started 12 years ago modestly supplying couturier boutiques on an anonymous basis. Meeting Lagerfeld 10 years ago was "my greatest break," she said, "because Karl took me on as an equal and not a poor relative."

Mrs. Montel "never liked the old-fashioned milliners' hats," she said. "I was the first with wool bonnets and I also launched berets."

She did Lagerfeld's cloche last year—one that looks vaguely like a German helmet. This year, to go with his Petit Trianon look, she updated the 18th-century shepherd's straw hat.

Private Customers

Other ready-to-wear designers who go to her include Cacharel, Daniel Hechter and Fernando Sanchez "when he designed Revillon's furs." Although she will

take private customers, she prefers not to. "After all, when a woman pays 350 francs for a hat," Mrs. Montel said, "you have to work eight hours on it, give her two fittings—it's not worth it."

The third person on the Paris hat scene is a man, Jean-Charles Brosseau, who is strictly in ready-to-wear and doing very well. He got his start with Jacques Fath in the early '50s and his luck is that he was not trained as a traditional milliner. "Fath just asked me to do his boutique hats which were made of leftover fabric to go with his dresses."

As a result, Brosseau is very strong on supple fabric hats from poplin to tweed, the kind that you can fold up and put in your pocket. He works from an airy shop at 3 Place des Victoires and still designs two collections a year with a staff of 10 seamstresses. The hats are then duplicated in Paris area factories.

Besides fabric clothes, Brosseau also has jersey and knit bonnets and a wide selection of do-it-yourself turbans. Another strong side of his business is in accessories—bags, belts and long wool scarves to go with the bonnets.

His realistic approach is reflected in his realistic prices—80 to 200 francs. He has 40 retail outlets in France and sells to top U.S. department stores.

"There is still a big business in hats," he claims, "but the clientele has changed. Now, you must look at it not as an art but as an industry."

## BELGIUM

## A Kingdom for a Bivalve

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (HTT).—Mussels may not, as enthusiastic colleagues have reported from time to time, be the backbone of Belgian gastronomy.

But the invertebrate mollusc known as *mytilus edulis*—that humble third cousin of regal *ostrea edulis*—is certainly important on Belgian menus. *Moules et frites* (or *moules met frieten*, if you happen to be in one of the Flemish-speaking provinces) are to a Belgian what a hot dog or a hamburger is to an American. Street stands with mussels, French fries and boiled sea snails are found all over this small kingdom, with a heavy concentration in the more popular quarters of Brussels.

Sidewalk mussels are eaten raw at the stand or carried to the nearest corner café to be washed down with a glass of beer. To a spartan foreigner, an order or two constitutes an inexpensive meal. But a Belgian tends to think of them as something to tide him over the lean hours between breakfast and lunch then between lunch and dinner.

A number of restaurants, however, in the *Old Sacré* area near the Grand Place, in the downtown St. Catherine's district and in uptown Ixelles around the church and square of St. Boniface, are trying to prove to the world that the lowly mussel can indeed be turned into a culinary adventure.

One of the best known and most frequented of the mussel houses is *Le Vieux Bruxelles* at 35 Rue St. Boniface, operated since 1882 by the Tholet-Pierrard family, a favorite lunch and dinner hangout with the press and TV crowd, actors, authors and artists. The menu card lists 25 mussel dishes, ranging from raw to à la maitre. The latter, along with the *moules à l'espagnole*, are prepared by the *petron* himself, a third-generation mussel man.

"The most important thing," said Joseph Tholet-Pierrard, "is to get the bivalves straight out of the water; cold, clean salt water. We get fresh deliveries from the Netherlands each morning, including Sunday mornings, and we check each mussel before

At a mussels and French fries stand in Brussels.



it goes into the pot. We know that a good mussel is a good mussel and that a bad mussel can be very bad."

Mr. Tholet-Pierrard did not want to disclose to the reporter just how many mussels he imports each morning. "That's a trade secret," he said. "My competitors are watching our establishment like some kind of a barometer. Let's just say that I import plenty for my 10 1/2 tables, seating 44 clients."

Foreign observers tend to believe that the Belgians consider restaurant mussels merely as an opener, to be followed by more substantial fare. Stray observations tend to bear out that theory.

Most mussels downed in Belgium are labeled "Zeeland mussels." Zeeland being the southernmost province on the Dutch North Sea coast. "All of our mussels are from Zeeland," said a spokesman for the Belgian Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture.

His Dutch counterpart up in The Hague did not agree: "We harvested 1,340,000 tons of mussels in 1973," he said.

A ton in Dutch means a barrel, meaning 100 kilograms, meaning 220 pounds. "We ate a lot of them ourselves but we sent 497,400 tons abroad, 310,480 to France and 181,940 to Belgium. We returned to the seabeds what we couldn't eat or sell, for reproduction purposes. It takes at least a couple of mussels to make new mussels."

"The odd thing is," he continued, "that the Belgians keep talking about our mussels as Zeeland mussels. Most of our mussels come from Friesland, way up north."

It appears to be generally agreed in the mine provinces of Belgium that mussels go down best with a decent *Moelle*. Dissenters, however, maintain that they need a good local beer.

## Around the London Galleries

Max Beckmann. Marlborough Fine Art, 38 Old Bond St., 76 Albemarle St., London W1, to Nov. 30.

Described in 1938 as "the most vital of living German painters," Max Beckmann had never before had a proper show in England. This small loan retrospective of 33 works is centered on the painter's visit to England in 1938, but ranges over many years of his work, from "In Den Wanderjahren" of 1908 to the 1949 "Hemdfrau auf Balkon," and includes also the magnificent "Rolling Nude" of 1939, the "Stormy Sea" of 1944, and the "Two Women on the Staircase" and "The Valkyrie" of 1947.

Robert Knight, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 38 Chiltern St., London, W1, to Nov. 30.

These hyperrealist polychrome reliefs of portions of people focus one's attention on the pleasures and the denigrations of the flesh. The teeny-bopper's miniskirt, the eared breasts of young summer girls, the tattooed chest of the wandering sailor, whipped segments of a pair of *adonascos*—all wittily and wistfully comment on our frail human preoccupations.

Edward Middleditch, New Art Centre, 41 Sloane St., London, SW1, to Nov. 30.

Middleditch's painting has long been characterized by a bright

## Top French Prize For Literature To Pascal Lainé

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Pascal Lainé, 32, today won France's most prestigious literary prize, the Prix Goncourt, for his novel "Le Vent du Nord" (The Lamentation). Lainé, who teaches communications at a technological institute in a suburb of Paris, describes his new novel as a story about "the possibility of communication between human beings, particularly between social classes."

Georges Borgeaud was awarded the Prix Renaudot today for his novel "Le Voyage à l'Étranger" (The Trip Abroad). Born in Switzerland, Borgeaud has lived most of his life in France. His age is reported to be about 60.

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mistiness, like passing clouds on a summer's day. These new land and seascapes are no exception, but introduce a marvelous refinement by portraying the land reflected in the water. In feeling, if not in size, for these are large works, Middleditch's recent paintings are closely akin to Oriental landscape.

John Allan, Portal Gallery, 1A Grafton St., Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 30.

In "Say Goodbye! You May Never See Them Again," John Allan, a Cockney primitive painter, presents a validation for the fast-disappearing East End, which is being developed, "improved" by do-gooders and bulldozed out of existence. Allan grew up in the East End; he paints not only with an eye sensitive to detail but with a heart full of devotion.

and understanding to the place that made him.

French Masters of Today, Galerie

Azias, 7 Church Rd., Wimbledon, London, SW19, to Dec. 10.

Seventeen living French figurative painters are represented in this show, which follows the successful Italian shows of the past spring and summer. Works of particular interest include a portrait of Picasso by Edward Maca-voy; elegant landscapes by Michel Girard and Robert Yan; flower pieces by Gilbert Baglione, Rosina Four, Louis Bjorn and Gilles Fabre; delightful minimalist pieces by Guy Seradour; rich evocative nudes in landscape by André Queller; luminous and poetical nudes by Alex Berdal; and drawings engraved on stainless steel by Mick Michely.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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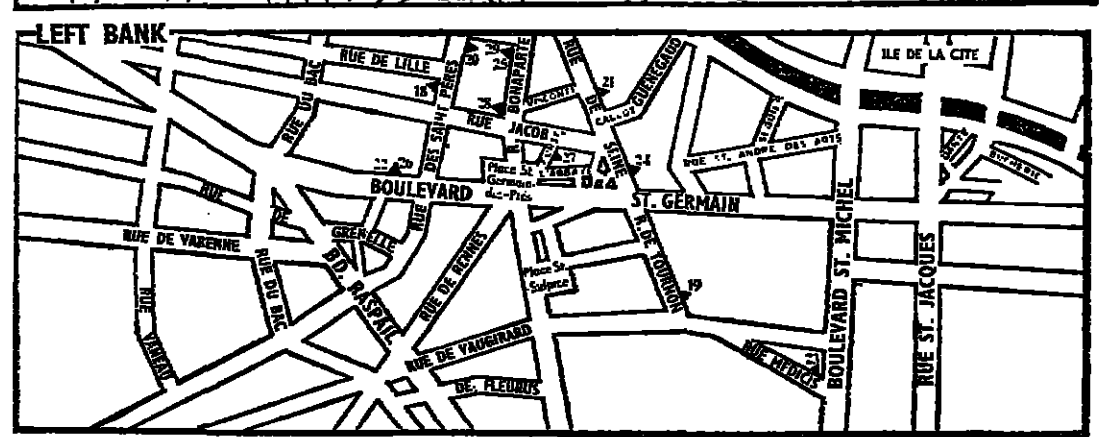
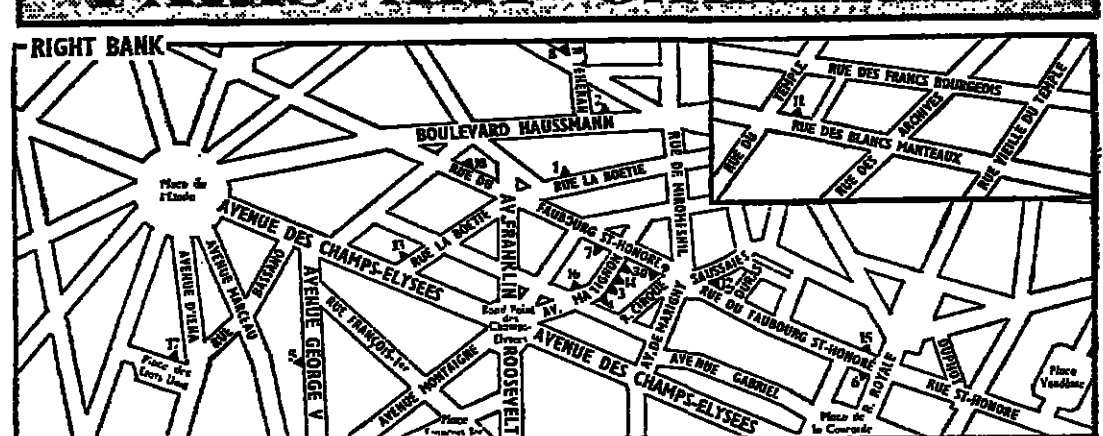
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## But Domestic Effect Gains

Growth of U.S. Money  
Loses Foreign Impact

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Dollars spawned by any increase in the U.S. money supply, which at one time could cause an inflationary effect abroad, are now more likely to have a strictly domestic impact.

The reason is that, with the collapse of the old Bretton Woods system of fixed foreign exchange rates, there are no longer any automatic dollar support operations abroad—operations that would effectively dispel excess dollars, and some of their inflationary influence, into the economies of West Germany, Britain and elsewhere.

## Dollars May Stay in U.S.

Some acceleration of the money stock is no doubt, in order now that the U.S. recession has deepened for several months. But without the safety-valve fixed exchange rates represented in 1957-71, when the Fed's recession fighting raised the money stock, excessive dollars are likely to stay home, generating domestic inflation.

Moreover, the dollar's value in foreign-exchange markets under current circumstances would be likely to drop. Any such decline would also serve to generate inflation at home, inasmuch as it would make U.S. imports costlier and spur demand for U.S.-made products abroad.

The actual inflationary impact from a U.S. money supply increase would depend on how freely the dollar is allowed to float on exchange markets to how vigorously other governments also pursue monetary growth. The international value of the dollar presumably would hold up better if rapid monetary growth was adopted abroad.

On this score, it is not encouraging to note that monetary growth in the United States, as

modest as it has been of late, has still exceeded that in key areas abroad.

International comparisons of this nature are less than perfect, but an indication is given by Wright's Investors Service of Bridgeport, Conn., with help from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Wright's adds to the U.S. money supply those of Japan and the major West European countries, expressed in dollar terms, and comes up with a current estimate of \$896 billion for the "world" money supply.

It estimates that this figure has risen so far in 1974 at a 1-per-cent annual rate, well under the U.S. rate. Indeed, the breakdown shows that world money would actually have declined slightly this year without the U.S. increase.

Additional statistics compiled by Wright's also shed light on the degree to which the old Bretton Woods system of fixed rates enabled the U.S. to export inflationary pressures.

## Eurodollar Supply

Wright's shows that the world supply of Eurodollars soared more than 80 per cent in 1969, when the Bretton Woods rules were still in effect.

More recently, however, as the dollar's international value has been allowed to float down to more realistic levels, the growth of Eurodollars has slowed. Wright's reckons that world Eurodollar holdings, at about \$278 billion, have expanded this year at an annual rate of about 30 per cent, still a rapid rise but far below the frenetic earlier pace.

Altogether, Federal Reserve officials must clearly recognize that today's international monetary arrangements are vastly different from those in force during the country's last recession. And the consequences of this change is that their margin for error, if they move incautiously to expand the money supply, may be dangerously slim where inflation is concerned.

Dutch Set Spending Increase  
To Check Rise in Jobless Rate

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Dutch government announced yesterday it will inject 3.5 billion guilders (\$1.3 billion) into the economy in an effort to check rising unemployment.

In a note to parliament, the government listed a series of measures that will lighten the tax burden by 840 million guilders and raise social spending by 900 million guilders.

The government's action will reduce the 5.5-billion-guilder surplus on the current balance of payments to 2 billion guilders.

Prime Minister Joop den Uyl said at a press conference also attended by the ministers for finance, economic affairs, social affairs and housing that the measures are only intended for 1975.

"The government wants to conduct an expansive policy to stimulate consumption spending and to reduce the number of jobless," he said.

The government had expected a maximum of 153,000 unemployed for 1975, but that number will grow to at least 175,000 next year if the present conditions continue.

To avoid this the announced measures will take immediate effect.

Fiscal facilities for investors will cost the government about 300 million guilders, while 915 million guilders will be spent on stimulating the building industry, both in the private and the public sectors.

An additional 530 million guilders will be allocated to finance the creation of jobs on the regional and local levels by aiding provincial and municipal councils.

"The package and measures reflect the wishes of both employers and organized workers," Social Affairs Minister Jaap Boersma told reporters.

In its note to parliament, the government stressed that "we must count with a further weakening of the international economic situation until at least the middle of next year."

## Chrysler May Cut Production for Month

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. and union officials today prepared for conferences about company plans to order sweeping cost-cutting measures, including a possible December shutdown of nearly all the firm's plants.

With worker layoffs in the car industry nearing the 100,000 mark this week, Chrysler is faced with a huge inventory. It is estimated the firm has a four-month stockpile of unsold new cars, double that of its competitors.

Chrysler has neither confirmed nor denied reports that the company would shut five of its six car assembly plants and most of its other production plants in the face of a sharp sales slump.

United Auto Workers officials said over the weekend they believed the production shutdown could be in the offing.

Chrysler's auto sales in early November were off 34 per cent from a year ago and 1974 calendar year sales are down 19 per cent.

"It's obvious we're going to be making some cutbacks," said Chrysler president John R. Ford.

Major layoffs could idle almost 30,000 assemblers immediately, and subsequent shutdowns in December could be in the offing.

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## Oxy to Fight Take-Over

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Occidental Petroleum Corp., in a letter to shareholders concerning a proposed takeover bid by Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, said today it "directed its counsel immediately to take all legal steps to prevent and defeat this wasteful and futile effort by Standard."

U.K. to Be 'Poor Man'  
Of EEC in Five Years

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Britain will be the poor man of the European Common Market by 1980, according to a Hudson Research Institute report to be published this week.

It says Britain's Common Market membership makes no difference to its economic plight, that North Sea oil has been left to U.S. companies to develop and that industrial disputes are not the country's major problem.

James Bellini, a co-author of the 150-page report by the Hudson division of the U.S. think-tank, said yesterday: "Britain will be the poor man of the Common Market by 1980 and poorer than most parts of Spain—there is no doubt of that."

Mr. Bellini, a former international politics lecturer at Birmingham University, spent eight months in Britain preparing the report with Edmund Stillman, European director of the institute, French economist Laurence Schloessing and American writer and political analyst William Flatt.

Mr. Bellini said Britain as long as they have television and football. On Britain's economic plight, he said: "Joining the Common Market has not made a blind bit of difference. If you have three-day weeks and inflationary budgets, membership of any international community will make no difference."

On Britain's raw materials, he said: "We have been struck by the degree North Sea oil's development was exploited by other people."

Mr. Bellini claimed that Harold Wilson should have developed sterling when prime minister in 1964, but hesitated as the move might have upset Washington.

"The psychology of the country (Britain) has become spongy and soft as a result of hanging one's political development on other countries' paws," Mr. Bellini said.

Dollar Weakens in Europe  
As Gold Hits Record Fixing

FRANKFURT, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The dollar today continued its sharp decline against major European currencies, particularly the mark and the Swiss franc, on another chaotic day on foreign exchange markets.

In hectic trading in Zurich, the dollar hit an all-time low of 2.59 Swiss francs.

Sterling was dragged down with the dollar and in London its value against key currencies was down by 20.7 per cent compared with three years ago—its lowest level ever.

The extreme confusion on currency markets helped to drive up the gold price. London bullion market to yet another record fixing level of \$190.50 an ounce.

The West German central bank intervened for the third consecutive trading day, buying up \$2.7 million in an attempt to shore up the hard-pressed currency.

But this modest support proved insufficient to halt the dollar's decline, and it closed in Frankfurt at 2.60 marks, its lowest level for six months.

Frankfurt dealers said today the central bank was unwilling to support the dollar at initial fixing quotes, and this hesitation led little to reassure the market.

The dollar's decline in Europe slowed toward the end of dealings as the market awaited the opening of the New York market, and weighed up the possibility of intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

In New York, foreign exchange market sources said the Federal Reserve had apparently done this.

These sources said the support action seemed to be centered on Swiss francs, and was also directed against the mark and the Dutch guilder.

Stock markets in London and New York reacted to the gloomy outlook with declining share prices.

In London, the Financial Times's ordinary share index closed at yet another low, losing 6.7 points to finish at 174.2.

Two U.S. Agencies Widening  
Their Anti-Trust Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—Two U.S. agencies are using economists as well as lawyers to closely study the structure of entire industries to discover possible anti-competitive practices that may keep prices up or retard product innovation.

This effort by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission to strictly enforce anti-trust laws is part of President Gerald R. Ford's announced plan against inflation.

Food and fuel are among the main objects of the enforcement scrutiny. The Justice Department is searching, in particular, for possible rigging of sugar prices. A grand jury has been convened in San Francisco to study this.

Although the FTC has already charged oil producers and break-fast-cereal makers with anti-competitive practices, James Halverson, director of its bureau of competition, says that continuing investigations of the food and energy industries should generate

## Xerox Agrees to Give Patents to Other Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission says its anti-trust settlement with Xerox Corp. should enable competitors to challenge the company's dominance in the office copier field.

By unanimous vote, the agency accepted a consent agreement Friday requiring Xerox to license competitors to use its more than 1,700 copier patents and some future patents. In addition, the company agreed to make available to all domestic competitors, except international Business Machines Corp., much of its manufacturing expertise on a royalty-free basis.

"The central purpose of the consent order is to eliminate the fundamental sources of Xerox's total dominance of the multi-billion-dollar office copier industry, its vast patent portfolio, its manufacturing know-how," according to an FTC staff description of the settlement.

"We would expect to see Xerox's market share significantly whittled down," said James Halverson, director of the FTC's bureau of competition. "I will be dissatisfied if Xerox's market position isn't significantly diminished over the next 10 years," he added.

## No Impact Expected

However, one of Xerox's competitors, SCM Corp., attacked the settlement. Richard Sexton, vice-president and general counsel of SCM, said: "It would be naive to believe that the proposed order will have any real impact on Xerox's technology position."

Mr. Sexton contended the settlement would "further entrench" Xerox's technology position, do "almost nothing" about Xerox's "extensive marketing practices or its monopoly profits," and leave untouched a "cartel agreement" under which Xerox and two foreign units allegedly "divide up the world."

Nevertheless, Mr. Halverson believes that increased competition

FTC Expects Its Market Share  
To Be 'Significantly' Cut Back

resulting from the settlement should "ultimately result in lower prices and greater consumer choice" in the office copier field.

Despite competition from IBM, Litton Industries, SCM and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Xerox currently controls about 85 per cent of the plain-paper copier market, according to

the FTC. The copier market is divided between machines that use paper—about 70 per cent of the total business—and machines that use treated or coated paper.

The FTC said that several other large companies, such as Eastman Kodak Co., are potential entrants.

Because a number of concerns

want to compete with Xerox "it's much more important to get relief now" through a settlement, than to wait the "six or seven years it would take to complete litigation" of the FTC's 1973 anti-trust complaint, Mr. Halverson said.

The complaint charged Xerox with dominating the office copier industry by engaging in unfair market and patent practices and by foreclosing foreign companies from competing with Xerox in the United States.

The settlement requires Xerox to share its patents and know-how which the FTC said "have constituted barriers to entry into the office copier market and have precluded effective competition," so that other companies may, essentially, copy Xerox's machines.

Xerox, Rank Xerox Ltd., a British joint venture with Rank Organisation Ltd., and Fuji Xerox Co., a Japanese joint venture with Rank Xerox, must grant worldwide licenses to all their current copier patents. They must grant similar licenses to patents issued within the next six years.

## Access to Patents

A competitor may license up to three patents without paying royalties, which will enable some companies to enter the industry without any patent-licensing cost, the FTC said. Competitors would have to pay a royalty of up to 0.05 per cent of product revenues for each of the next three patents licensed per product, with additional patents royalty-free.

Xerox could obtain "cross licenses" of patents from competitors, but only after the competing company has used them exclusively for four years. "Thus, competitors who cross-license their patents to Xerox will reap the substantial benefits of being first into the market with a new product," the FTC staff explained.

Xerox also agreed to disclose such things as blueprints, drawings, manuals, production methods, and specifications to domestic competitors, except IBM.

Another important provision requires Xerox to establish independent price plans for machines with different usage patterns. Under the company's machine-utilization plan, it leases a range of machines with different capabilities to large users at package rates, according to the FTC. This made it difficult for competitors with less than a full line to compete.

The settlement is sure to provoke controversy. After Xerox released the terms of the settlement last month, a number of Wall Street security analysts called the proposal a victory for Xerox. The agency asked for public comment on the proposed settlement by Jan. 13, 1975. After that, the agency may finally accept or reject it.

FTC Probing  
Steel Industry  
On Anti-Trust

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission is investigating the U.S. steel industry for possible anti-trust violations, FTC chairman Lewis Engman told the congressional Joint Economic Committee today.

At the hearing, FTC commissioner Mayo Thompson charged that the steel industry may be overcharging U.S. consumers as much as \$1.25 billion a year.

Mr. Engman declined to elaborate on the steel investigation, except to say: "We haven't made a determination whether there is a law violation or not." He said the investigation began two or three months ago.

Auto stocks were among the most active on the New York Stock Exchange. General Motors fell 1 1/2, down 31 3/4, Ford was 30 3/8, down 1, and Chrysler 8 1/2, off 5/8.

In steel issues, U.S. Steel fell 1 1/8 to 36 7/8, Armco was 21 3/4, down 5/8, Republic Steel 24 7/8, off 5/8, and Bethlehem 25 3/8, down 5/8.

Glamour stocks were also active and sharply lower. Polaroid fell 2 to 20, Xerox was 59 3/8, down 4, IBM 173 7/8, off 6 3/8, Texas Instruments 71 1/2, down 3 3/8, and Eastman Kodak 67 1/4, down 2 1/2.

Coca-Cola fell 6 1/8 to 48 7/8. The company reported no change in third-quarter per-share net and said it is considering a switch in its accounting system for certain inventories including sugar.

In other soft drink stocks, PepsiCo fell 1 1/2 to 38 1/4 and Dr. Pepper was 7 1/4, down 3/4. Sugar prices continue to soar.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index fell 1.73 to 67.05.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 2.34 to 59.24.

In Chicago farm commodity futures prices tumbled to allowable daily limits in all major pits on the Board of Trade.

This meant a 30-cent-a-bushel decline in soybeans and wheat futures, \$10 a ton in soybean meal and 100 points in soybean oil.

Several factors contributed to the generally bearish tone of prices, but the one outstanding influence on sellers was the current thinking about spreading recession and inflation.

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## U.S. Gold Ownership

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon said today he sees no reason at this time to request an extension of the ban on gold ownership by U.S. citizens beyond Dec. 31. But he stressed the Treasury is "leaving its options open" on the gold ownership question.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

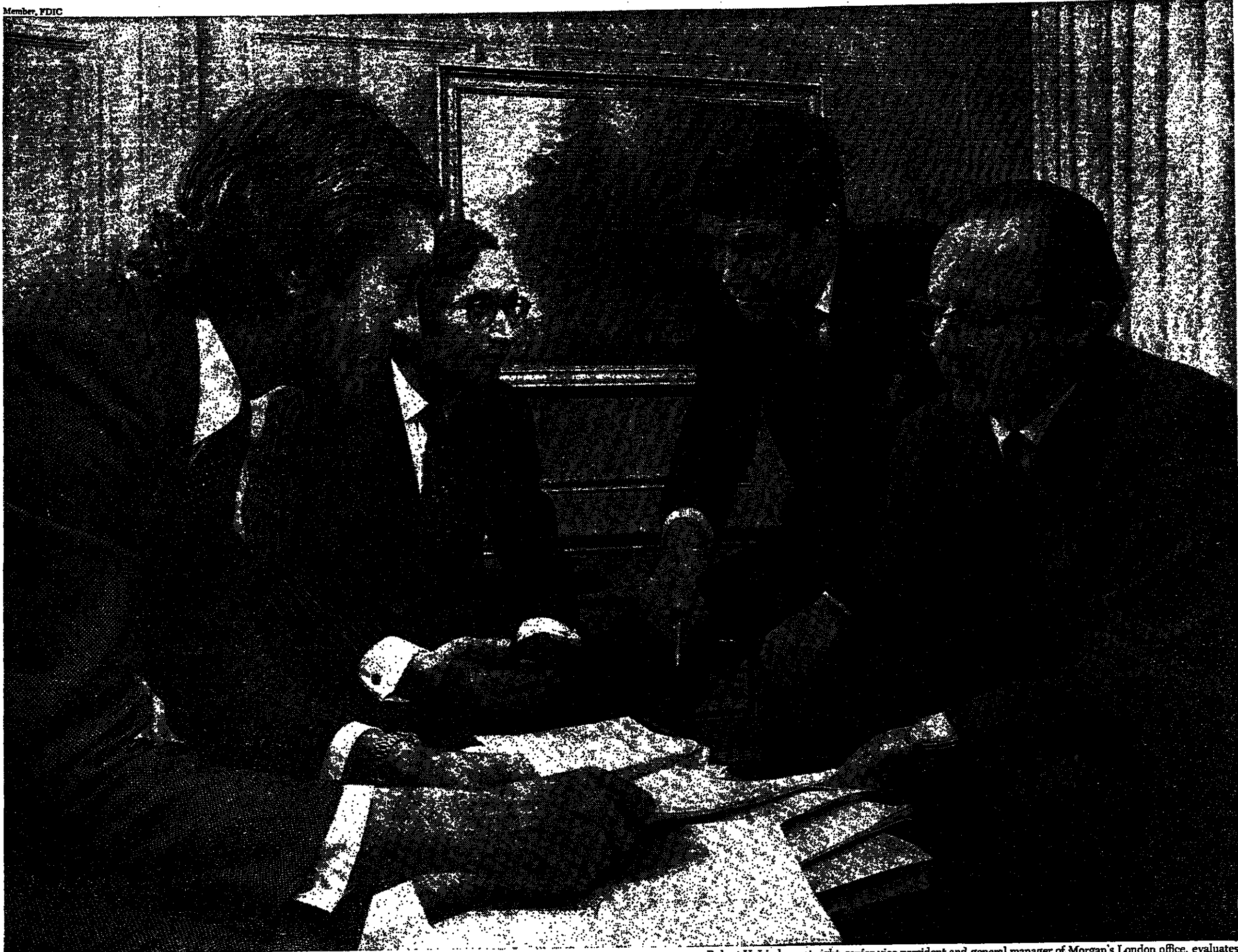
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Robert V. Lindsay, at right, senior vice president and general manager of Morgan's London office, evaluates a Euro-currency financing with vice presidents Leighton Coleman, Jean-Louis Masurel, and John Lapsley

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## European Gold Markets

High Low Last Chge			Closing Prices on Nov. 18, 1974			High Low Last Chge			High Low Last Chge			
7430 Albany Gian	215	210	210	400 Gibraltar	\$ 5 5/8	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9199 Noranda A	32	29 1/2	29 1/2
3215 Als Abilbil	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9200 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Acacia	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9201 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Acacia	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9202 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
4812 Alfa Gas A	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9203 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
300 Alfa	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9204 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Alliance B	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9205 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
7105 Alminse	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9206 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9207 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9242 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9243 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9244 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9245 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9246 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9248 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9249 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9250 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9251 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9252 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9256 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9258 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9259 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9260 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9263 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9277 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9280 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9281 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9284 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9285 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	9288 Nor Elect	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
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500 Argo	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	400 Goodrich	\$ 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4					

## Eurocurrency

[illegible]

**\$100,000,000**



8¼% Notes due November 15, 1981

Plus scorned interest from November 25, 1974

**Lehman Brothers**  
Incorporated

## The First Boston Corporation

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

Smith

**Salomon Brothers**

**Drexel Burnham & Co.**  
Incorporated

**Olney, Stuart & Co. Inc.**

**Noyes**

**Hutton & Company Inc.**

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**

**Lazard Frères & Co.**

**Re, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**  
Incorporated

Reynolds Securities Inc.

**Wertheim & Co., Inc.**

**White, Weld & Co.**

**erson Hayden Stone Inc.**

**g Paribas Becker Inc.**

Age (years)	Percentage of correct responses
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**-By Will Weng**

C	F	C	F	
ALGAEVE	16 61	Cloudy	10 50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10 20	Overcast	11 22	Overcast
ANKARA	13 25	Cloudy	10 20	Cloudy
ANTWERP	13 25	Fair	5 41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	2 46	Unavailable	10 17	Cloudy
BELGRADE	16 61	Cloudy	10 17	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	16 61	Cloudy	10 17	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10 20	Cloudy	6 43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12 54	Cloudy	11 22	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	10 20	Unavailable	10 45	Overcast
CASABLANCA	10 20	Cloudy	17 63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7 45	Overcast	2 36	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	18 64	Cloudy	10 20	Cloudy
DUBLIN	2 36	Cloudy	10 20	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3 41	Rain	17 63	Fair
FLORENCE	13 50	Overcast	10 20	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10 20	Cloudy	10 20	Cloudy
GENEVA	6 43	Fog	8 46	Overcast
HELSINKI	5 41	Showers	8 46	Overcast
HONGKONG	10 20	Cloudy	10 20	Cloudy
LA PALMIRA	16 61	Cloudy	5 48	Cloudy
LISBON	14 57	Cloudy	5 48	Cloudy
LONDON	10 20	Rain		
LOS ANGELES	12 33	Rain		

(Yesterday's readings: at 1300 GMT.)  
 at 1700 GMT. readings at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

♠ 1984 ♠ 10 North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
♠ A1082	1♦	3♣	Dbl 4♣
♥ K8	4♥	Pass	Pass
♦ 6			

West led the club queen.

**Answer:** *Why there's no need to complain about the price of a train ticket—IT'S ALWAYS FARE*

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*McClure*  
11-19

\*NOW LOOK WHAT YOU'VE DONE! I HAD THAT TRAP ALL SET FOR THE *TOOTH FAIRY!*\*



# NFL Redskins Sink Cowboys' Playoff Chances

By William N. Wallace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Although they nearly squandered a four-touchdown lead, the Washington Redskins, a team that lives dangerously Sunday after Sunday, defeated the Dallas Cowboys yesterday, 28-21, in a key National Conference battle.

It was a game divided by the halftime intermission in more ways than one. The Redskins stunned the Cowboys with four first-half touchdowns, taking a 28-0 lead into the locker room. The Cowboys stormed back in the second half, narrowing the gap to 7 points and falling short by six yards in the drive that cost them with a successful extra point, sent the game into overtime.

The defeat all but ended the Cowboys' chances of making the National Football League playoffs, in which they have been participants since 1968. As for the Redskins, they remained a game behind St. Louis in the Eastern Division of the National Conference, and should they fail to catch the Cardinals, they probably will make the playoffs as the NFC wild-card team.

The big moments of the contest came near the end when Dallas had a first down on the Washington 7-yard line. Bob Newhouse gained only a yard to the six and Dallas quarterback Roger Staubach then failed on two pass attempts.

The partisan crowd of 54,896 went wild. Sonny Jurgensen then came in as quarterback for Washington, but the Redskins had to punt after three downs. The Cowboys got the ball back with 46 seconds to go on their 18-yard line but could not move from there.

The Cowboys' three second-half touchdowns had the stadium in a turmoil as the tenor of the game turned completely around. In the first half, Washington gained 202 yards to 27 for Dallas. In the second half, Dallas gained 259 yards to 22 for the Redskins.

**Packers 19, Vikings 7**  
At Bloomington, Chester Marcol kicked four field goals and John Hadl hit MacArthur Lane with a 68-yard scoring pass to give Green Bay a 19-7 victory over Minnesota.

John Brookington rushed for 137 yards in 22 carries and Hadl became only the sixth player in National Football League history to go over the 30,000-yard mark in passing as the Packers evened their record at 5-5. The loss, Minnesota's third straight at home, left the Vikings at 7-3.

Green Bay avoided a shutout with 5:08 left in the game when Fran Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 24-yard scoring pass as Minnesota drove 80 yards in seven plays.

The Packers came back when Hadl hit Lane on the Packer 44 and the running back raced the remaining 56 yards for the touchdown.

Marcol's third field goal, a 19-yarder, came four plays after Green Bay blocked a Fred Cox field-goal attempt and Kennedy Ellis picked up the loose ball, reversed field and ran 68 yards down the left sideline to the Vikings' nine. It came with 1:42 left in the third period.

**Raiders 17, Chargers 10**  
At Oakland, Ken Stabler threw a 60-yard scoring pass to Cliff Branch, Pete Banaszak ran a yard for another score and George Blanda booted a 28-yard field goal for the points that helped the Raiders extend their winning streak to nine games with a 17-10 decision over San Diego.

Blanda kicked his field goal with 6:23 left in the game and the Chargers, held to a 43-yard second-quarter field goal by Ray Werschling, scored quickly to close the gap to seven points, and the game wasn't decided until after the Raiders defense stopped the Chargers on four downs at their own seven.

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Associated Press

UT OF REACH—Rams' running back Lawrence McCutcheon cannot quite reach his mble as Saints' safety John Fuller tackles him. Rams lost, 20-7.

## Denver Broncos Face Kansas City

DENVER, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The chances of the Denver Broncos making the NFL playoffs this year are slim. The chances of the Kansas City Chiefs finishing with a better than a 500 record are just as limited.

But that is what Denver coach John Ralston and Chiefs' boss Jack Stram will be looking for when their teams meet tonight.

Denver, which spent most of the season talking about a Super Bowl berth, is 4-4-1 and has been as unimpressive even in victory. Before Oakland's game yesterday, the Raiders needed only a victory combined with a Denver tie to clinch the AFC Western tie.

But Ralston, who has made a reputation as an optimist, figures his team still has a shot at the FC wild-card berth.

"Before the season started, I

actually thought we would be 9-0 now, with maybe one loss in there somewhere," Ralston said, who last year guided Denver to its first winning season ever, 7-5-2.

"But this had been a topy-turvy season and, for that reason, I see no reason to think we won't get the wild-card berth."

Only a victory?

Stram would settle for a winning record. His team is 3-6, and even though it has run up over 400 yards total offense in

**Bugner vs. Kirkman**  
In London on Dec. 3

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner, who outboxed Jimmy Ellis Tuesday, has been lined up to meet another high-ranking American.

Bugner will fight 30-year-old Boone Kirkman of Seattle in a 10-rounder at London's Royal Albert Hall Dec. 3, promoter Mike Barrett said.

## Dolphins' Trio Shows Money Isn't Everything

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—As just about everyone expected, the \$3.3 million that was thrust upon Larry Csonka, Paul Warfield and Jim Kwik by the World Football League obviously has spoiled them forever. Anybody promised that kind of money does not want to play football; his wallet might suffer from ligaments.

Csonka, surely taking an ankle injury after scoring only two touchdowns, just loafed on the sideline in the final quarter of the easy 35-28 victory over the Buffalo Bills yesterday that dropped the Dolphins into first place in the American Conference East.

Warfield, who had not bothered to appear for several games because of a pulled hamstring muscle that didn't even require amputation, caught only one touchdown pass from Bob Griese for only 49 yards, caught a pass for a mere 54 yards that positioned one of Csonka's reluctant touchdowns, and waited until the final minute to catch another pass for a 31-yard gain on the Dolphins' winning drive.

Kwik, who enjoys his weekly naps on the Dolphins' bench and who usually has nominated Don Shula as the National Football League's humanitarian of the year, woke up in time to maintain the winning drive by agreeing to catch a 12-yard pass and delving to run 11 yards on the next play.

Typical of their unfeeling attitude, none of the three did anything beyond jumping out of his skin when Csonka's stand-in, Don Nottingham, scored the decisive touchdown on a 22-yard run with 19 seconds remaining. Plenty of time.

**Toward Dolphins**  
And so the Dolphins, despite such sabotage, appear on their way to the NFL playoffs again and an attempt to win the Super Bowl for a second time consecutive season.

"When we signed with the NFL," Warfield says seriously, "we heard all the talk how we wouldn't be able to be as loyal and as dedicated to the Dolphins as we had been in the World Football League. I really resented that, and I know Larry and Jim did, too, because it was totally inaccurate. Anyone who knows competitive athletes knows that isn't true. You've got a competitive athlete, your competitive attitude begins in pre-teen competition and it develops through high school and college to the professional ranks. Once established, your competitive attitude doesn't change."

Not all competitive athletes are models of that theory. But remember that Csonka, Warfield and Kwik are competitive athletes of proven stature.

"The real competitive athlete doesn't necessarily have to be happy to produce," Warfield says. "I've been unhappy over contract negotiations with the Dolphins and before that with the Cleveland Browns, but I never let that intrude on my competitive attitude. I have a reputation to uphold."

So does Csonka, and so does Kwik, but when the Dolphins lost two of their first four games, the cynics nodded knowingly.

**Perfection Expected**  
"In light of our three playoff games last season," Warfield says, "I think people expected us to play perfectly every game."

The Dolphins destroyed the Minnesota Vikings, 24-7, in Super Bowl VIII after eliminating Oakland and Cincinnati.

"We were really sharp in the Super Bowl," Csonka says, "and I think that's what people remembered. But we've always had low points in our seasons, even two years ago when we had a 17-0 record. When we lost to New England in our opener this season, people thought we were terrible. But as it turned out, New England then beat the Rams and the Vikings. So looking back, it wasn't that big an upset."

But even with the losses to the Patriots and the Washington Redskins, the Dolphin players didn't panic.



United Press International

Larry Csonka: a rich, reluctant scorer?

"The players were the least worried of anybody," Kwik says. "The fans were all upset. The fans were blaming it on the strike and on the big contracts the Dolphin management gave a lot of guys to keep them from jumping to the NFL, like we did. But the players took those losses quietly and unemotionally. That's the way this team is. The players never lost confidence."

Nor have Csonka, Warfield and Kwik lost confidence in the NFL, because their \$3.3 million is guaranteed in personal-service contracts with John Bassett, the Memphis Southern's owner. They have already banked their bonus money of \$1 million.

**The Aloofness Factor**

"I think there's a need for another league," Warfield says. "But money problems aren't new. I was just reading a book about the Dolphins the other day that mentioned how, in 1963, Joe Robbie had to go to Chicago for a bank loan to meet the payroll, and 1968 wasn't that long ago."

The aloofness of Robbie, the Dolphins' principal owner, was a factor in the decision of Csonka, Warfield and Kwik to defect in 1973.

"But as crazy as it sounds," Csonka says, "I think Robbie respects our decision as a businessman. We get along better."

"He's really been quite nice," Kwik says. "He's gone out of his way to say hello. He's become the friendly owner now."

"He's more congenial," Warfield says. "He's around the locker room more. Instead of his attitude hardening, it's softened."

But the Dolphins, aware of Don Shula's obsession to win the third Super Bowl, know it won't be easy. If they win the American Conference East, they will oppose the Raiders in Oakland in their playoff opener.

"The Super Bowl," says Csonka, "will be that game in Oakland."

Naturally, he'll be delighted to lose on a sore ankle again that day.

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to go over the 30,000-yard mark in passing as the Packers evened their record at 5-5. The loss, Minnesota's third straight at home, left the Vikings at 7-3.

Green Bay avoided a shutout with 5:08 left in the game when Fran Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 24-yard scoring pass as Minnesota drove 80 yards in seven plays.

The Packers came back when Hadl hit Lane on the Packer 44 and the running back raced the remaining 56 yards for the touchdown.

Marcol's third field goal, a 19-yarder, came four plays after Green Bay blocked a Fred Cox field-goal attempt and Kennedy Ellis picked up the loose ball, reversed field and ran 68 yards down the left sideline to the Vikings' nine. It came with 1:42 left in the third period.

**Raiders 17, Chargers 10**  
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Rangers' Derek Sanderson reaches for puck in Golden Seals' territory in front of California's Morris Mott. New York won, 10-0.

## Hats Not Quite Off for Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Inflation being what it is, getting a hat trick just isn't the same in the National Hockey League.

Despite a full house in New York, for example, only an odd hat or two greeted Rick Middleton's four-goal performance last night when the Rangers routed the California Golden Seals, 10-0.

"Nobody wears hats anymore, it seems," Middleton said later. "and those who do wear them don't want to throw them away."

If Middleton's first big-league hat trick didn't receive the customary display of haberdashery, the rookie does have a more powerful side if he desires attention. That ally is Derek Sanderson, who may have the most glib tongue in hockey and was one of the first aboard the Middleton bandwagon.

"I told you guys in training camp Middleton was going to be the rookie of the year," Sanderson said. "I knew it the first time I saw

him. The first time I played with him in a scrimmage, he scored five goals. He's just a natural with a feel for the game. He plays the same on bad nights as he does on the good ones."

The 20-year-old Middleton beat goalie Gary Simmons with all four shots he took on net, scoring two goals in each of the first and third periods to boost his club-leading total to 10. This despite the fact that he spent most of the early part of the season on the bench.

"I was dejected because I wasn't playing and I was getting out of shape," Middleton said. "It didn't bother me that much when we were winning, but when we were losing I felt I could contribute. It was the first time in my life I was sitting on the bench like that."

The Rangers, with only one victory in their previous eight outings, took out their frustration on the Seals, scoring five goals in the opening period and outshooting the Seals, 39-14, for the night.

## Michigan Awaits Advance of Ohio State's Griffin

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The stage is set for the Michigan-Ohio State game at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday and one of the Wolverines' defensive ends, Larry Banks, threw down the gauntlet right at the feet of the Buckeyes' running star, Archie Griffin.

Following Michigan's easy 51-0 victory over Purdue, Banks said, "The only way Archie Griffin doesn't gain 100 yards is if I die."

It will be an upset if Griffin doesn't gain 100 yards because the leading candidate for this year's Heisman Trophy picked up 115 yards on Saturday as Ohio State whipped Iowa, 35-10. That marked the 21st straight game in which Griffin had run for more than 100 yards, a national collegiate record.

Dennis Franklin, the Michigan quarterback, twisted an ankle in the third period against Purdue. He continued to play and said after the game that the ankle hurt but he would be ready for Ohio State.

If Ohio State beats the Wolverines, there will be a vote of Big-10 Conference athletic directors Sunday in Chicago to name the Big 10 team for the Rose Bowl.

Noire Dame is heading for the Orange Bowl with rather unimpressive games of late. The Irish had to fight long and hard to pull out a 14-10 decision over Pittsburgh Saturday. This came just two weeks after Noire Dame came from behind in the fourth quarter to beat Navy, 14-6.

Two successive struggles against underdog Eastern teams gives the impression that the Irish this year may be little more than Alabama when they meet in the Orange Bowl.

Unbeaten Alabama kept up the good work by beating Miami of Florida Saturday night, 28-7.

It was not all that bad a day

for bowl teams. Only two of them lost. Florida, which may have one of the poorest records in Sugar Bowl history, lost to Kentucky, 41-24. The Gators, with a 7-3 record, will meet Nebraska.

The Cornhuskers got their mark to 8-2 by whipping Kansas State, 25-7. But Nebraska still has to play Oklahoma, the unbeaten team that can't get to a bowl because it is still serving probation for recruiting violations.

Penn State, a Cotton Bowl entry, beat Ohio University, 35-15. But Oklahoma State, headed for the Fiesta Bowl, dropped a 37-20 decision to Colorado for a pre-

bowl mark of 5-4. Miami of Ohio is going to the Tangerine Bowl and finished its regular season undefeated (with one tie) by beating Cincinnati, 27-7.

Both Mississippi State and North Carolina, the Sun Bowl teams, won Saturday. The Tar Heels beat Army in a wild one, 56-42. Mississippi State beat Louisiana State in a strange one, 7-6.

The Bulldogs scored their touchdown against LSU after the Tigers attempted a punt and a bad snap from center forced the Tigers' kicker to throw a desperation pass instead. LSU was

penalized for having an illegal receiver downfield on the fourth-down play (15 yards and loss of down). Mississippi State got the ball on the LSU five and went in to score from there.

Auburn of the Gator Bowl beat Georgia, 17-13, so that these Tigers have one of the best bowl-team records of 9-1.

Texas Tech lost to the best Baylor team in years, 17-10, and then accepted a bid to the Peach Bowl against Vanderbilt, which beat Tulane, 30-22. Liberty Bowl Maryland whipped Duke, 56-13, and won the Atlantic Coast Conference title.

Legal Status of Soccer Stars Questioned

Foreign Players a Mixed Blessing in Spain

By William B. Lyon

MADRID, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Spanish soccer aficionados rejoiced last season when each club was allowed to import two foreign players. But now the presence of stars from overseas is clouded by ill will, accusations and a messy legal battle that challenges the powerful futbol establishment.

After eight years without foreigners, Spain's lackluster football took on brilliance last season. First division clubs spent 300 million pesetas (\$5 million) and attendance jumped dramatically. The fans anticipated another golden age of Iberian soccer like the 1950s, when Argentina's Alfredo di Stefano, Hungary's Ferenc Puskas and others made Real Madrid the world's first sporting power.

The most striking example was Barcelona, which paid \$2 million in transfer fees for Dutch superstar Johan Cruyff. He helped turn an also-ran into runaway league champion and allowed officials to increase their asking price for foreign appearances twentyfold to four million pesetas (\$66,000). Barcelona amortized the Cruyff purchase in a matter of months, the club said.

But now the experts are questioning the advisability and morality of the foreign invasion.

"The foreign players are exempt from personal income taxes," the news magazine Mundo says. "Cruyff, like Gunter Netzer—the Real Madrid star from West Germany—avoids paying several million pesetas in taxes each year."

Balance of Payments

Worse, the weekly Cambio 16 said, the transfer fees and much of the salaries of foreign players leave Spain, thus adversely affecting the country's balance of payments.

"Is it really worthwhile to spend our money on a pair of hairy football legs?" the magazine asked. "And have these investments been officially authorized?"

Documentation Shows

Instead, they work under forged birth certificates or passports. Investigative reporters and lawyers have presented documentation allegedly proving that some of Spain's top South American stars—including Real's Roberto Martinez, a member of the Spanish national team—are playing with false papers.

Martinez countered: "My father

## Montreal Goes To Grey Cup

MONTREAL, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Johnny Rodgers caught a fluke pass in the opening quarter yesterday as the Montreal Alouettes defeated the Ottawa Rough Riders, 14-4, to advance to the Grey Cup game next week in Vancouver.

The Alouettes, winners of the Eastern Conference final, will meet the winner of the Western Conference final of the Canadian Football League championship for the first time since 1970 when Montreal last captured the Grey Cup.

## Break 6-Mile Mark in Cross-Country Run

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 18 (UPI).—Four runners, two from Washington State and two from Oregon, broke a meet record yesterday for six miles in the Pacific cross-country competition.

John Ngeno of Washington State ran the six-mile distance over the Stanford Golf Course in the best time of 27:58.2, clipping the old mark of 28:16.

He was followed by Terry Williams, Oregon, 28:38.7; Josh Kinako, Washington State, 28:01.8; and Ken Taylor, Oregon, 28:03.6.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

W L T Pct PF PA

Rams 11 4 0 .731 238 123

Titans 7 8 0 .469 218 196

Texans 7 8 0 .469 251 176

Jets 7 8 0 .469 170 224

Ailers 2 9 0 .200 119 294

Central

Pittsburgh 7 7 1 .750 219 149

Indians 6 8 0 .430 233 179

Jaguars 5 9 0 .357 181 302

Leviathans 5 9 0 .357 182 280

West

Atlanta 9 2 0 .818 394 193

Seahawks 4 4 1 .500 180 177

Steelers 3 6 0 .333 187 171

San Diego 3 6 0 .333 187 202

NATIONAL CONFERENCE



## Art Buchwald

## That's Good—Bad

WASHINGTON—Everywhere I travel in this great land I am asked the same question about the economy: "Why doesn't the government do something?" The answer, as everyone in Washington knows, is that the government doesn't know what to do.

I was talking to my friend Baradash, a high government official, the other day.

"The price of meat should go down next month," he said.

"That's good," I said.

"No, that's bad. If meat goes down, the cattle-men are going to get sore and shoot, paying more for everything and getting less for what they sell."

"That's bad," I said.

"It could be good if we could hold the line on meat so wages in other industries would not go up. The real problem is fertility."

Profits from the sale, which goes to the Beane hospitals and prices are always about double what they will be on the open market.

Yesterday, 418 barrels of red Burgundy sold for 2,877,900 francs while 72 barrels of white were auctioned for 542,800 francs. The average price for wine was the lowest since 1970 when barrels averaged only 3,805 francs each. In 1971 the average price rocketed to 8,590 francs and last year reached 9,160 francs.

World Horse Show  
TORONTO, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—France took the lead in the overall team competition yesterday in the International Horse Show here when it won the Nations Cup event after a jump-off against Canada.

izer. There's a shortage of fertilizer because there is a shortage of oil. Of course, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates cut the price of their oil last week.

"That's good."

"Not really. At the same time they cut the price of oil they raised taxes on the oil companies, and it may cost us more for oil now than it did before."

"That's bad."

"And then we can't forget the coal strike in this country, can we?"

"You're really a joy to talk to, Baradash."

"Things aren't all that bad," he said. "Interest rates are going down."

"That's good," I brightened up. "It won't solve our inflation problem, though. If money is easy to get, prices will probably go up again."

"That's bad."

"This important thing is that this country has been consuming too much. We've got to get people to conserve and not spend as if there were no tomorrow."

"It would be a good thing if they did," I agreed.

"It also could be a bad thing. If Americans don't depend as if there were no tomorrow, people will lose their jobs, and then they won't be able to buy new automobiles. If we don't sell our automobiles in this country, we're going to have a real recession, and then we'll have to raise taxes to take care of all the people who are out of work."

"That's bad."

"It could be good if we taxed gasoline because that would be the best way to cut down on our oil imports. If we could cut down on oil imports, we could have a better chance for a favorable balance of trade."

"That would be good," I said. "It would be, but no one has any money to buy our exports, except possibly food. If we export our food, prices in the supermarkets will go soaring and we'll have a revolution at home."

"Baradash, you represent the government. Don't there anything you people can do to save off disaster?"

"Well, I'm wearing my WIN button, aren't I?" he said.

"That's good," I said.

"No," he replied. "That's bad. The damn thing cost me a buck and it keeps making holes in my suits."

## Life for English pickpockets has gotten too tough.

## 'Our own gangs have found it more convenient

## to head for the Continent.'

## Foreign Fagins Roaming London Streets

By Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON (Herald)—The foreign version of Fagin's boys are alive and well working the streets of London.

"It's Oliver Twist all over again," said a spokesman for Scotland Yard. "These gangs fly in from all over the world and stay in some of the city's best hotels while they're working. They manage to pick up enough money to live very well, and as word of their successes spreads, new gangs show up. I am afraid London is these days the 'in' spot for international pickpockets."

While pickpocketing has been a growing problem in most major cities, it is not unusual for the police in London's West End alone to have 200 or more reports a day of people being "dipped." Scotland Yard thinks two factors are involved. "Firstly tourists are carrying larger sums of money than ever before. Inflation has seen to that. Of course tourists are notoriously careless with money anyway. If they would pay more attention to their billfolds and handbags there'd be less pickpocketing. The other thing is that pickpockets have gotten better. They work in gangs, and they know their business well. Most people aren't even aware that they've been dipped until long after it's happened."

## Interpol Study

Making it all the more Dickensian, an Interpol study shows that in some countries the "You've-got-to-pick-a-pocket-or-two" trade is a family profession. The various skills involved are passed down from generation to generation. One South American family, on something of a "Europe on 10 Cimes a Day" tour, was forced by police from Rome and Milan to find work elsewhere. Through friends in the business they heard about London. They were eventually arrested, but there's no telling how much they were able to steal before being caught some weeks after their arrival. And when they were arrested, it turned out that the children played as active a role in the family trade as did the parents, uncles and aunts.

What the gangs do, says Scotland Yard, is fly in and set themselves up in good surroundings. They either rent an apartment or take hotel rooms for two to four weeks. Then they spend several days checking out the situation, watching tourists and shoppers, and planning when, where and how.

"Billfolds and handbags are the usual targets," the Scotland Yard spokesman says. "Don't have much time to make their dip so they have to select their targets carefully. The usual act is to jostle the victim. One person bumps into them or stumbles into them to divert attention, while the hit man grabs the money. A third member of the gang passes the prize and disappears. That way if the victim grabs either the first or second person, he can't prove anything because the money is gone."

To fight back, the London police have a special anti-pickpocket unit, called the Flying Squad. It covers large-scale ceremonies and the kinds of events that attract the gangs, such as the Changing of the Guard, football and rugby matches, and the big morning markets.

Isolating a smaller area, the West End Central Police Station covers the shopping and theater sections with their own special anti-pickpocketing unit. "We're probably the busiest of any of the areas when it comes to this kind of crime," they claim, because the majority of tourists in London spend a good deal of time here and the large everyday crowds provide excellent protection for the pickpockets. You can almost never stop a dip while it's happening because it happens so fast. Then, once it's happened, unless you can nab one of the members right away and get him to talk, there's little you can do. So we've got to think about crime prevention instead. Our men look for the setup and keep an eye out for known pickpockets. One suspect might not mean anything, but three or four on the same street is too much, and when we see them like that, we round them up."

## Special Squad

The British Transport Police has also formed a special squad to deal with pickpockets in the main-line railway terminals and subway stations. But like for them it's perhaps even tougher because at rush hour crowds are so tightly packed that pickpockets, they say, are working under ideal conditions.

No one seems to be sure why there's been a sudden rash of South American pickpockets coming into London these days, perhaps because it's summer there, but the police note that these professionals are not necessarily from the "Fagin milieu." They are not necessarily from the underprivileged classes. One Londoner recently caught included two men in the grocery business, and a medical student.

Things are reported to be so bad in London that everyone is getting in on the stop-a-pickpocket game. The police give lectures to concerned groups on how to avoid getting dipped, and magazines that once supplied answers to problems of marital boredom and how to get rid of your smoker's cough now suggest the ways and hows of knowing when your wallet is being lifted.

At the same time, with foreign gangs raiding London, life for the home-grown product has gotten too tough. "We know most of the British pickpockets on sight," the Flying Squad says. "We've been arresting them for years, and now with our stepped-up activity to crack down on the foreign pickpockets, our own gangs have found it more convenient to head for the Continent." We get reports all the time that British pickpockets are working airports and major coastal resorts throughout the rest of Europe.

## PEOPLE: The Bombshell From The Tidal Basin

Former stripper Annabel Battistella, 38, of Tidal Basin and Wilbur Mills fame has shed her husband and now she is shedding her clothes. Under her stage name, Fanny Fox, she is appearing at the Filigree Theater in Boston, billed as "The Washington Tidal Basin Bombshell." Early last month Mrs. Battistella, Mills and other friends were driving through Washington after a late party. When police stopped the car, Mrs. Battistella jumped out and into the Tidal Basin. Police fished her out. The mother of three (15, 16 and 17) has been divorced from her husband and is now assuming her career. In the old days, Mrs. Battistella used to get \$700 a week for stripping. The Tidal Basin Caper has raised the ante to \$3,500 a week.

Richard and Janet Glavie, a married couple from Britain, retained the world title in ballroom standard dancing Saturday night in the Meistersinger Hall in Nuremberg, West Germany. They were awarded first place in all five dances in the competition: the English waltz, tango, Viennese waltz, slow fox and quick step.

To what United Press International described as the fiery rhythms of Hugo Strasser's band, another British pair, Robin Short and Rita Last, won second place while Tetsuo Kikawa and Chieko Yamamoto of Japan finished third.

Retired bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguez and his friend Maria Guisasa have a right to their privacy and what they do is nobody's business, the Spanish supreme court says. "It is scandalous to report publicly on the intimate life of married persons living with persons other than their husband or legitimate wife," the court ruled, upholding four-month prison terms and \$365 fines for three persons who wrote an article about Dominguez in a Barcelona magazine. Dominguez is separated from his wife, actress Lucia Bose.

It's final: Dr. Bernard Finch will receive a license to practice medicine in Missouri. The state supreme court refused last week to hear an appeal of the state Board of Healing Arts, which was seeking a reversal of a lower-court order to the board to issue a license to Dr. Finch. "We will abide by the decision," said John Bailey, director of the board. Dr. Finch was convicted in 1961, with his secretary, Carole Tregoff, in the shooting death of his wife in California. Since his release

from prison three years ago, he has been working as a technician in Eldorado Sp. Mo., where he intends to establish a practice.

A 78-year-old Australian pianist, Sir Bruce Small of Brisbane has challenged a 40-year-old pianist to 12 hours of no dancing after being sumo-campaigned, remarks concerning Maurice Marsden, who to win Sir Bruce's seat in Queensland State parliament on Q said: "I'm no Fred Astaire. I reckon I can win."

Nikita Obolensky, 57, an 8 Russian prince, has been sentenced in absentia to four months in jail for cheating Prince (C) of Belgium, uncle of King Prince Obolensky was given by Prince Charles to him with household equipment but the former promptly the entire sum in a game casino. Court records describe the impoverished Russian, a home is in Brussels, as a ci by profession. His present whereabouts are not known.

Composer Kristian Kind of Norway and compatriot Nikolayev took the grand Sunday in the fifth world song festival in Tokyo. The "You Made Me Feel I Could"

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